

W. G. Bates

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T H E
Family Guide to Health;
O R, A

General Practice of PHYSIC:
In a FAMILIAR WAY.

C O N T A I N I N G

The most approved METHODS of CURE,
For the several DISORDERS of the HUMAN BODY,

From the WRITINGS and PRACTICE of

The most EMINENT PHYSICIANS;

Adapted to every Capacity, and calculated chiefly
for those whose Situation and Circumstances have
placed them at a Distance from the FACULTY.

To which is prefixed,

An Introduction, containing some necessary Cautions and
Considerations for the Preservation of Health; and some
Remarks concerning the Pulse, by Dr. TISSOT.

With a Supplement, containing Directions for Bleeding,
by Dr. THEOBALD.

And an Abstract of the Narrative, with many singular Cases,
of the surprising Effects of the Meadow Saffron, in the
Cure of the Dropsy, by Dr. ANTHONY STORKE,
Physician at Vienna, to the Empress Queen.

And at the End, *Particular Directions for Inoculating the
Small-pox*, and Management of it in the *natural Way*,
after the *new Method*, by Dr. DIMSDALE, and others.

Dedicated to the PAROCHIAL CLERGY of this Kingdom.

Per varios usus artem experientia fecit,

Exemplo monstrante viam----

MANIL. lib. i.

*The philosophy of a Physician consists wholly in searching the his-
tory of diseases, and for remedies which are found by experi-
ence able to cure them; observing the method of cure which
right reason (founded upon the common and natural way of
thinking, and not the commentaries of speculation) dictates to
him.*

SYDENHAM on the Dropsy.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. FLETCHER, Bookseller, at the Oxford Theatre,
in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and B. COLLINS, in Salisbury.

M D C C L X V I I.



DEDICATION
TO THE
Parochial Clergy of this Kingdom.

REVEREND SIRS,

TO whom with equal Propriety can the following Sheets be addressed, intended chiefly for the Use of those who are at once afflicted with Indigence and Sickness? The Affluent have ever at Command the best Advice and Assistance which the World can minister. But upon you principally the Eyes of the Poor are fixed for Counsel and Instruction. To give it throughout your several Charges, is the Business of your Profession; and it is an Employment worthy of him who sent you. And indeed it must be confessed, to the Honour of the

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Church

Church of *England*, that the End of your Institution is in general well observed. To Spirits thus benignly disposed, every fresh Occasion of being serviceable to Mankind must afford new Pleasure and additional Satisfaction. How often, when called upon to visit the Sick, have you seen them perishing and hurried to an untimely Grave for Want of a little Advice and the Application of proper Means; and those Means, it might be easy to procure, had not the Knowledge of ascertaining them, been also wanting? This must have excited not only Commiseration for the Distressed, but a real Concern for yourselves too, while destitute of that necessary Part of Science, which would add so greatly to the Usefulness of your Office and the Relief of those committed to your Care. The World has been long since admonished of the Expediency of having Recourse in Sickness to a Physician in Holy Orders. To call for
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a Clergyman who has studied Physic, is just equivalent. And this Study has been of late wisely recommended to his Clergy by one of the most learned Fathers of the Church. To make it easy and to render it immediately beneficial is one great End of this Publication. The Gentlemen of the Faculty have rarely refused to attend the Poor, of whose Necessities you have duly informed them. But it is not to be imagined, (a busy Practice and a probable Distance considered) that such Attendance can be often, seasonable, and effectual. For these Reasons it is hoped, that the ensuing Methods of Cure, extracted from the most eminent Physicians of every Age, will deserve your Attention; that you will chearfully join the Author in his Design of doing to his Fellow-Creatures all the Good within his Power, and evidence yourselves to be indeed the Disciples of him, who went about for this divine Purpose. Tho' in the Treatise be-

fore you, Clearness and Simplicity of Language have been carefully studied, yet it cannot be but that, in a Work of this Nature, to the common People into whose Hands it may chance to fall, some important Distinctions would otherwise be lost, and Difficulties will still occur, which your Penetration, Learning and Piety will readily point out, explain, and promote the Intention of. And the God of Love will prosper and reward your Labours. You can, least of all Men, be said to have been born for yourselves. Let then your constant Endeavours for the Service of Mankind produce a lasting Testimony that you have not lived in vain. And pardon me, a Friend to your Profession and one to whom your Ardour in general is well known, the Ambition of inciting and stimulating you in the Course which yet so gloriously you run. *Et eximia est Contentio, cum invicem se mutuis exhortationibus Amici ad amorem immortalitatis exacuunt.* Plin. Epist. 7. lib. 3.

P R E-

P R E F A C E.

TO bespeak the Reader's Favour of the Work before him is not the Intent of this short Preface. The Subject is too important to be lightly regarded by sensible Persons: And he, who inattentive to the near Concern of his own Health, shall treat it with Negligence or Contempt, will deserve the painful Consequences of his egregious Folly. The great Names annexed to the several Remedies make all Defence and Justification unnecessary. It was no Part of our Design in this Undertaking to discourage the regular Practice; for it is founded upon it. The more noble, generous and learned, and that is the general Part of the Faculty, who tread in the Footsteps of their great Master *Hippocrates*, and practise Physic chiefly from Principles of Humanity and Com-

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passion, will forward therefore the salutary Design of this Work. What some few Others from sordid Views of Interest may affect to say of it, will give us no Kind of Trouble. The Advice of a skilful Physician should always be had, where the Abilities of the Patient will admit of it. For we are not only subject to an infinite Number of Disorders; but there is in all of them so great a Variety of Symptoms and Circumstances to be attended to, as may well demand the Care, Sagacity and Experience of the most able Practitioner. But where that cannot readily be obtained, we presume that our Endeavours to supply his Place will be highly acceptable. And in this we follow the Example of the ancient *Egyptians*, amongst whom, particular Cases and the Means which had proved successful were registered in their Temples and made a Part of their sacred Archives. These Things premised; all that we shall take upon us at present is

is, to remind the Reader of what is previously necessary to his Health, and then to acquaint him with our Proceedings for his Service; that he may be the more readily disposed, and the better enabled to make his Advantage of it.

Excess and Idleness are the great Foundation of Distempers, and wide are the Gates by which they introduce the Patient to his long Home. Temperance and Exercise are therefore the necessary Means of establishing and preserving Health. Nor is Temperance confined to the Articles of Food and Liquids, but includes Moderation in Sleep, in all bodily Pleasures, and in Exercise itself. To these we must add a Composure and Tranquility of Mind, the Use of the Flesh-Brush as often as due Exercise cannot be complied with, and that Cleanliness which is acquired by frequent Washings and Bathings. These Cautions, well observed, will do much for him towards the Prevention of these Diseases. But with all
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his Care he must not expect a total Exemption from Complaints. We have therefore compiled for his Use, the most judicious, and at the same Time the easiest Methods of Cure which could be selected from the most approved Authorities. We have given their History, where we imagined it might be useful, and instructed him to distinguish and judge of Diseases. In a Multitude of Cases the necessitous Person, for whose Relief we have been chiefly solicitous, may collect as well as compound his Medicines for himself, and may in all ascertain the precise and proper Quantity; how long they are to be continued; and the Regimen or Manner of living to be complied with. He will not, we trust, act so preposterously as to condemn such Remedies, because they are easy and best adapted to his Circumstances. For those who will not be so satisfied, more specious Medicines are hereby provided. But to render the Pains which we have taken effectual,

fectual, we most earnestly recommend to every one the earliest Care of himself, when attacked by any Disorder. Light and gentle Means, properly applied, will commonly prevail in the Beginning of a Disease, which will confound and baffle the most powerful Remedies and the most experienced Judgment in the advanced Progress of it. And this important Rule he must ever have before his Eyes, that, where there is a Fullness of Blood, and the Stomach and Bowels are loaded, it is absolutely necessary first of all to lessen the Quantity of Blood and to cleanse the first Passages ; without which the Remedy prescribed will scarce produce the natural Effect upon the human Body.

If the sick Man shall meet with any Term or Expression in the Course of this Work, which requires a further Explanation, we beg Leave to refer him to the Minister of his Parish, who will not fail at once to console his Grievs and resolve his Difficulties. We

We have only to add, that we shall think ourselves sufficiently happy if this Attempt, calculated for the common Good, shall be found effectual to this great End, or induce some abler Hand to compleat the generous Design; and heartily recommend the benevolent Reader to the Protection of Him, who alone can secure Success to our Endeavours and Relief to his Afflictions.

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THE INTRODUCTION.

WHILE the following Sheets were printing off, a Book was published entitled *Advice to the People in General, with Regard to their Health*, translated from the French of Dr. Tiffot; with Notes by Dr. Kirkpatrick. The Speciousness of the Title, with the learned Names annexed to it, induced us to believe at first that our further Progress would be unnecessary. For the unwearied Diligence of Dr. Tiffot, his large Experience and sound Judgment, and the Ingenuoussness of his Disposition, are well known; nor can the Ability of his Editor be called in Question. But upon a careful Perusal and Examination of that Work, we found that it did not at all interfere with our Design. It has made Provision only for *acute Diseases and sudden Accidents*; in such a Manner indeed as must be extremely useful to young Practitioners and other *intelligent* Persons; but is not at all suited to the Capacities of common Families. These comprehend nothing of the Theory of Physic, are frightened at its Terms, and must be directed in the plainest Way, and
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at one View, how to proceed through the several Stages of a Disorder. We have, for the Use of these, extended our Plan, have inclosed within our Compass, the whole dark Region of Infirmary, those Tracts only excepted, which are more peculiarly the Province of Surgery and Midwifery; and have studiously avoided all Ostentation of Language. For we aimed at, and therefore can claim, no Merit, besides that of painful Collectors and careful Compilers, and are readily content to forego even that for the Service of the Community. And with Respect to *acute* Diseases particularly, we conceive the Practice of the great *Sydenham* to be founded upon such Principles as will always sustain the important Weight, which he has built upon them. And indeed these are the same which Dr. *Tissot* and all good Physicians have adopted from the Time of *Hippocrates* to this Day; nor is any one fit to be trusted with the Health of others, who pays not the most serious Regard to the Operations of Nature. While therefore we sincerely recommend the Treatise of this learned Physician to all those for whom it is principally and professedly calculated, that is, “to intelligent and charitable Persons who live in the Country;” and while we pay all due Deference to the Labours of his ingenious Annotator and Editor, whose Observations have rendered his Work still more useful; we beg Leave, in Order to make our own as complete

as may be, which is calculated for general Use, to extract from the *Introduction* a few Remarks concerning the Pulse; referring Persons of Education, who would know more of this Article, to *Boerhaave's Institutiones Medicæ*, p. 371, seq. and from the Body of the Work some short Considerations for the total Prevention of acute Diseases, or the rendering them light and manageable when they attack us.

Of the PULSE.

In healthy Persons, from the Age of Eighteen to about Sixty-six, the Pulse commonly beats between sixty and seventy Times in a Minute. It sometimes comes short of this in old People, and in *very* young Children it beats quicker. Till these are three or four Years old the Difference amounts to a third at least; after which it diminishes by Degrees.

If the Strokes are but *one third* more than the usual Number in a healthy State, the Fever is not very violent; but if it amounts to *Half* as many more, it is violent.

When there are two Strokes instead of one, the Fever is highly dangerous and generally mortal.

We must not however judge of the Pulse, by its Quickness *only*, but by its Strength and Weakness; its Hardness and Softness; and the regular or irregular Motion of it.

A strong Pulse is generally a good Sign; and if it be too strong, it may be easily lowered. A weak Pulse is often very dangerous.

If the Pulse, in meeting the Touch, seems to make a *dry* Stroke, as if the Artery consisted of Wood or Metal, it is called a hard Pulse. The contrary a *soft* Pulse, and generally promises better.

If the Pulse be strong and soft, altho' it be quick, it is a very hopeful Circumstance.

If the Pulse be strong and hard, there is an Inflammation; and then Bleeding and a cool Regimen are necessary.

If the Pulse be at once small, quick and hard, the Danger is very pressing.

The Pulse is regular, when a continued Succession of Strokes is made in equal Spaces of Time; and when the Strokes resemble each other exactly; one not being strong and another weak.

If but a single Stroke be wanting in its Place, it is called an intermitting Pulse.

While the State of the Pulse is promising; while Breathing is free; while the Brain is not greatly affected; while the Patient takes his Medicines with the proper Effect; while he preserves his Strength pretty well and continues sensible of his Situation, we may reasonably hope for a Cure. When all, or the greater Number of, these Circumstances are wanting, he is in very considerable Danger.

Cautions and Considerations.

The first Cause of Diseases commonly incident to Country People, is, Excessive Labour. Sometimes they sink down spiritless at once; and seldom recover; but are oftener attacked by a Quinsey, a Pleurisy, or an Inflammation of the Breast.

The Way to prevent these Evils, where excessive Labour is unavoidable, is to allay the Fatigue of it, if they are not greatly heated at the same Time, with sweet Whey, Butter-Milk, or Water Blood-warm, with or without a few Drops of Lemon-Juice. Or, if it be Summer, the expressed Juice of Grapes not fully ripe, or of Gooseberries, or Cherries, or Currants, may
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be added to the Water. For these wholesome and agreeable Liquors are refreshing and cordial. But beware of sudden and free Draughts of cooling Liquors, when you are hot; for these are always pernicious then, and sometimes destructive.

The Cause of the Emptiness, tho' with different Symptoms, is a Kind of general Dryness. Some have been cured from this Cause by Whey, followed by warm Baths, and afterwards by Cow's Milk. For in such Cases hot Medicines and high Nourishment are fatal.

There is another Kind of Emptiness from Poverty, the Want of sufficient Nourishment, bad Food, unwholesome and excessive Labour. In such Cases, good Soups and a little Wine are very proper.

A second and common Cause of Disorders is, from lying down and reposing, when very hot, in a cold Place. This stops Perspiration and throws the Matter of it inward, causing Quinsies, Inflammations of the Breast, Pleurises and inflammatory Cholics. The Cause is therefore to be avoided. But whenever this happens; on the first Symptoms, which perhaps may not shew themselves till several Days after, the Patient should immediately be bled; his Legs should be put into Water moderately hot; and he should drink plentifully of the following Infusion, viz.

Take

Take a large Pinch between the Thumb and Fingers of Elder-Flowers; put them in an Earthen-Ware Mug or Porringer, with two Ounces of Honey, and an Ounce and an Half of good Vinegar. Pour upon them three Pints and a Quarter of boiling Water. Stir it about a little with a Spoon to mix and dissolve the Honey. Then cover up the Mug; and, when the Liquor is cold, strain it through a Linen Cloth for Use.

But if hot Medicines are given to sweat the Patient, these Disorders will be greatly aggravated.

A third Cause is, Drinking cold Water, when a Person is extremely hot. This has commonly sudden and violent Consequences, in Cholicks, Quinseys, Inflammations of the Breast, Liver and all the Parts of the Belly, with prodigious Swellings, Vomitings, Suppressions of Urine, and inexpressible Anguish. When this is the Case, bleed plentifully at the Onset, and drink freely of warm Water, to which a fifth Part of Whey should be added. Or, make free Use of the following Ptisan, viz.

Take two Ounces of whole Barley, or Oats; cleanse and wash it well in hot Water, throwing away this Water afterwards; then boil it in five Pints of Water, till the Barley bursts and opens. Towards the End of the Boiling, throw in one Dram and a Half of Salt-Petre; strain it through

a Linen Cloth ; then add to it one Ounce and a Half of Honey, and one Ounce of Vinegar. It must be drank warm.

Fomentations of warm Water should also be applied to the Throat, the Breast and Belly, with Clysters of the same and a little Milk.

A fourth Cause, and which affects every Body, is the Inconstancy of the Weather. This should make us careful to go rather a little more warm-clothed than the Season may seem to require ; to have Recourse to our Winter Cloathing early in Autumn, and not to part with it too early in Spring. And all prudent Labourers, who strip while they are at Work, take Care to put on their Cloaths in the Evening, when they return Home.

When a Person is wet with cold Water, or with Mud, his Cloaths should be changed as soon as may be. Fatal Pleurifies have ensued from the Want of this Caution. Whenever the Body or Limbs are wet, nothing can be more useful than bathing them in warm Water. If only the Legs have been wet, it may be sufficient to bathe them. I have thoroughly cured Persons, subject to violent Cholics as often as their Feet were wet, by persuading them to this. And the Bathing proves still more effectual, if a little Soap be dissolved in the Water.

A fifth Cause is, the Custom of having Ditches and Dunghills directly under the Windows. This contributes to putrid Diseases. It were therefore to be wished that these Nuisances were removed as far as possible from the Spot where we live and lodge. And let your Windows be opened daily for the Admission of fresh Air.

A sixth Cause is Drunkenness. This produces frequent Inflammations of the Breast and Pleurifies, which often carry People off in the Flower of their Age. If they escape through these, they sink into all the Infirmities of Age, long before the usual Approach of it; and especially into an Asthma, which ends in a Dropsy of the Breast. Their worn-out Bodies do not concur with the Operation of Remedies: And Diseases of Weakness, from this Cause, are rarely curable.

Other Causes might be added, as the Use of bad Flour. As the chief Sustenance of the People consists of Corn, their Health must necessarily suffer by what is bad. And good Wheat is often made into bad Bread, by not letting it rise sufficiently; by baking it too little; and by keeping it too long. This affects Children and weakly People in a greater Degree. Tarts and Cakes also, where the Dough is bad, or unleavened, or ill-baked, or stuffed with Fat or four Ingredients, compound one of the most indigestible Foods. Women and Children consume the

most of it, for whom it is most of all improper. Little Children especially are unable to digest it. But the moderate Use of good Pastry, where the Dough is well-baked and well-raised, the Flour and other Ingredients sound, and the Paste not overcharged with Butter, even tho' it be sweet and fresh, and the Whole is not immoderately sweet, as Dr. *Kirkpatrick* very justly observes, cannot be hurtful to healthy sanguine Children, who are advanced and lively, nor to others of a sanguine or bilious Temperament. But the Abuse of Alum and other pernicious Materials, introduced by the Bakers, is one horrible Cause of Diseases.

Some other Causes, tho' less grievous and less frequent, may be referred to this Article. It is the Care which labouring People usually take in eating slowly and chewing their Food well, which greatly lessens the Dangers from a bad Regimen; and proves the greatest Cause of the Health which they enjoy. Add to this their long abiding in the open Air, and their happy Custom of going soon to Bed and rising early.

Moist and marshy Situations, low and sunk Habitations, and the Use of bad Water, should be avoided. For bad Water, like bad Air, is one of the most general Causes of Diseases. Beer makes the greatest Part of our common Drink. And, when it is not strong and heady, but a middling

dling well-brewed Small-Beer, neither too new, nor hard or sour, it is full as wholesome for laborious healthy People, as any other, and perhaps generally preferable to Water for such. For Water may be too thin and light for those not used to it, and more dangerous too for the Labourer who is hot as well as thirsty. The holding a Mouthful of any weak cold Liquor in the Mouth till it becomes warm there, and spurning it out before a Draught is taken down, would be prudent: And, in Case of great Heat, to take the requisite Quantity rather at two Draughts than one, with a little Space between them, would be more safe and equally refreshing.

Those in higher Life must be informed that many Persons, to preserve their Wines, add Shot to them, or Preparations of Lead, Alum, &c. All such Adulterations should be forbidden under the severest Penalties; as they occasion the most painful Cholics, Obstructions, and a long Train of Evils, shortening the Lives of, or cruelly tormenting, such over-credulous Purchasers, as lay in a Stock of bad Wines, or drink of them without Distinction from every Wine-Merchant or Tavern.

Some of these Admonitions may possibly be thought of little Consequence. But so many Causes concur to the Destruction of Men, that none of

the Means should be neglected, which may contribute to their Preservation.

There is a popular Notion that all Distempers are cured by Sweat; and that for this Purpose hot and heating Things must be plentifully taken and themselves kept very hot. Thus, at the very Beginning of a Disease, they are probably taking Pains to kill themselves. In acute Diseases in general the Blood is too thick: And this untimely Discharge carries off the thinner Part of it, and leaves the Mass still more dry, viscid and inflamed. Instead of forcing out the watery Part of the Blood by Sweating, we should endeavour to encrease it.

The Means too are as bad as the Practice. The Patient is stifled with the Closeness of his Apartment and the Weight of his Cloaths. Hence the Air in the Room becomes presently corrupted, and the Patient contracts such a Degree of Heat, that these two Causes are fully sufficient to raise a most ardent Fever and an Inflammation of the Breast, even in a healthy Person. Air is as necessary to us, as Water to a Fish; and our Health must suffer when that ceases to be pure. And nothing corrupts it sooner than the Steam of several Bodies inclosed within a little Chamber, from which the fresh Air is excluded. But let in a little of this fresh Air, and lessen the Weight upon the Bed, and you generally

rally see upon the Spot, the Fever and Oppression, the Anguish and Raving, to abate.

The next Abuse is, giving them hot Things, *Venice Treacle*, Saffron, Cordials, &c. These heat and bind, and would produce an inflammatory Fever, if there was none before. Whereas in all feverish Disorders, the Body is to be gently cooled and kept moderately open. Towards the Conclusion of such Diseases, a natural Sweat is always beneficial, and must not be checked; but to force one at the Beginning is constantly pernicious. The best Sudorific or Sweating Medicine is warm Water.

Another Fault is, forcing the sick Person to eat. This encreases the Disorder and renders the Fever mortal. Never yet did a Person in a Fever die merely from Weakness. Warm Water only will support them for some Weeks; and they will be stronger then, than if they had taken more solid Nourishment. But Food encreases the Disease and the Weakness too. From the first Invasion of a Fever, Digestion ceases. All solid Food then corrupts, and adds great Strength to the Distemper. It becomes a real Poison. The poor Creature, compelled to eat, loses his Strength, and falls into Anxiety and Ravings, in Proportion as he swallows.

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The Quality of the Food is as hurtful, as the Quantity. Strong Gravy Soups, Eggs, Biscuits, and even Flesh are given. It seems absolutely impossible for the Sick to survive this. Should one in perfect Health eat stinking Meat, rotten Eggs, stale sour Broth, he would then eat real Poison. He would be seized with Vomiting, Anguish, a violent Purging and a Purple Fever. Now when the same Kinds of Food in their soundest State are given to a Person in a Fever, the Heat and the diseased Matter in the Stomach quickly putrify them, and after a few Hours produce all the above-mentioned Effects. The only Things which can strengthen sick Persons, are those which are able to weaken the Disease.

This Way of heating, drying up, and cramming the Sick, is wholly opposite to what Nature points out in such Circumstances. The burning Heat which they complain of, the Dryness of the Lips, Tongue and Throat; the high Colour of the Urine, their great Longing for cooling Things, and the Pleasure and sensible Benefit which they enjoy from fresh Air, all convince us that we ought to cool them moderately by all Means. The only Thing, which can prudently be done, is to dilute and attemper them by plentiful Draughts of refreshing cooling Drinks, which may promote an easy Discharge of the putrid Contents within. But all heating Things are so many absolute Poisons.

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The particular Cases, in which Purging or Vomiting is necessary at the Beginning of a Disease, are to be taken Notice of in the Course of the ensuing Work. But it should be considered as a general Rule, that they are then hurtful. For this is true very often; and always true when the Disease is strictly inflammatory.

Acute and feverish Disorders often give Notice of their Approach a few Weeks, and very commonly some Days before their actual Invasion, by a slight Lassitude or Weariness; by Stiffness or Numbness; less Activity than usual; less Appetite; a small Load or Heaviness at the Stomach, a Complaint in the Head; deeper Sleep, yet less composed and refreshing than usual; less Gaiety and Liveliness; a light Oppression of the Breast; a less regular Pulse; Chiliness; Aptness to sweat, or the Suppression of a Disposition to sweat. At such Times attend carefully to the four following Points.

1. Omit all violent Work or Labour, using only a gentle easy Degree of Exercise.

2. Eat very little or no solid Food. Abstain especially from Flesh, Flesh-Broth, Eggs and Wine.

3. Drink three or four Pints daily, by small Glasses at a Time every Half Hour, of the Infusion

fusion and Ptisan already prescribed in this Introduction; or of warm Water, adding Half a Glas of Vinegar, or a few Grains of common Salt, to each Quart of it. Two or three Spoonfulls of Honey may be also usefully added to the warm Water. Well-settled and clear sweet Whey warm is also useful.

4. Let Clysters of warm Water be injected. Only such will purge some Constitutions; which therefore should use no other; and the Water should not be very hot: Or of the following, viz.

Upon a Quarter of an Handful of Mallow Leaves and Flowers, cut small, pour a Pint of boiling Water. After standing some Time strain, and add to it one Ounce of Honey.

By these Precautions grievous Disorders have often been happily rooted out. And tho' they may not always prevent the Appearance of them, they may at least render them more gentle, and much less dangerous.

We have only this Caution to add, that those who are well should abstain from all Manner of Physic, lest they introduce Disorders into the Body, or unwarily prevent the Efficacy of Medicines,

cines, when they are really wanted; and particularly to shun the unknown Drugs of Mountebanks, and the unsufferable Pests and Murderers of Mankind.

Let Claret or warm Water be rejected. Only food will purge some Constipation; which therefore should not be used, and the Water should not be very hot: Of the following

Upon a Spoon of an handful of Malabar leaves and flowers cut small pour a Pint of boiling Water. After standing some Time strain and add to it one Spoon of Honey.

A List of the Disorders arising from the use of the above remedy. When the first way can be happily removed out of the body, they are always removed the appearance of them, they are still under their own power, and will be dangerous.

I have only this to add, that those who are well should abstain from all manner of Food, lest they introduce into the body, or unnecessarily give the Faculty of Digestion.

A List of the AUTHORS and PRACTITIONERS, mentioned in the ensuing Sheets.

A Quapendente
Aretæus

Augenius

Bauhin

Beal

Becher

Belloste

Berkeley

Boerhaave

Bonomo

Borelli

Boyle

Bowles

Brookes

Cabrier

Cælius

Celsus

Chamberlayne

Cherlerus

Cheyne

Clutton

Colebatch

Coombes

Crollius

Desgrandpres

D'Escherney

Dioscorides

Douglas

Etmuller

Frewin

Friend

Fuller

Galen

Gerand

Harris

Hartman

Hester

Hen. ab Heers

Hildanus

Hippocrates

Hoffman

Hulse

Huxham

James

Le-wort

Lewis

Lisle

Lifter

Lobb

Ludovicus

Maet

Matthiolus

Mead

Monardus

Montanus

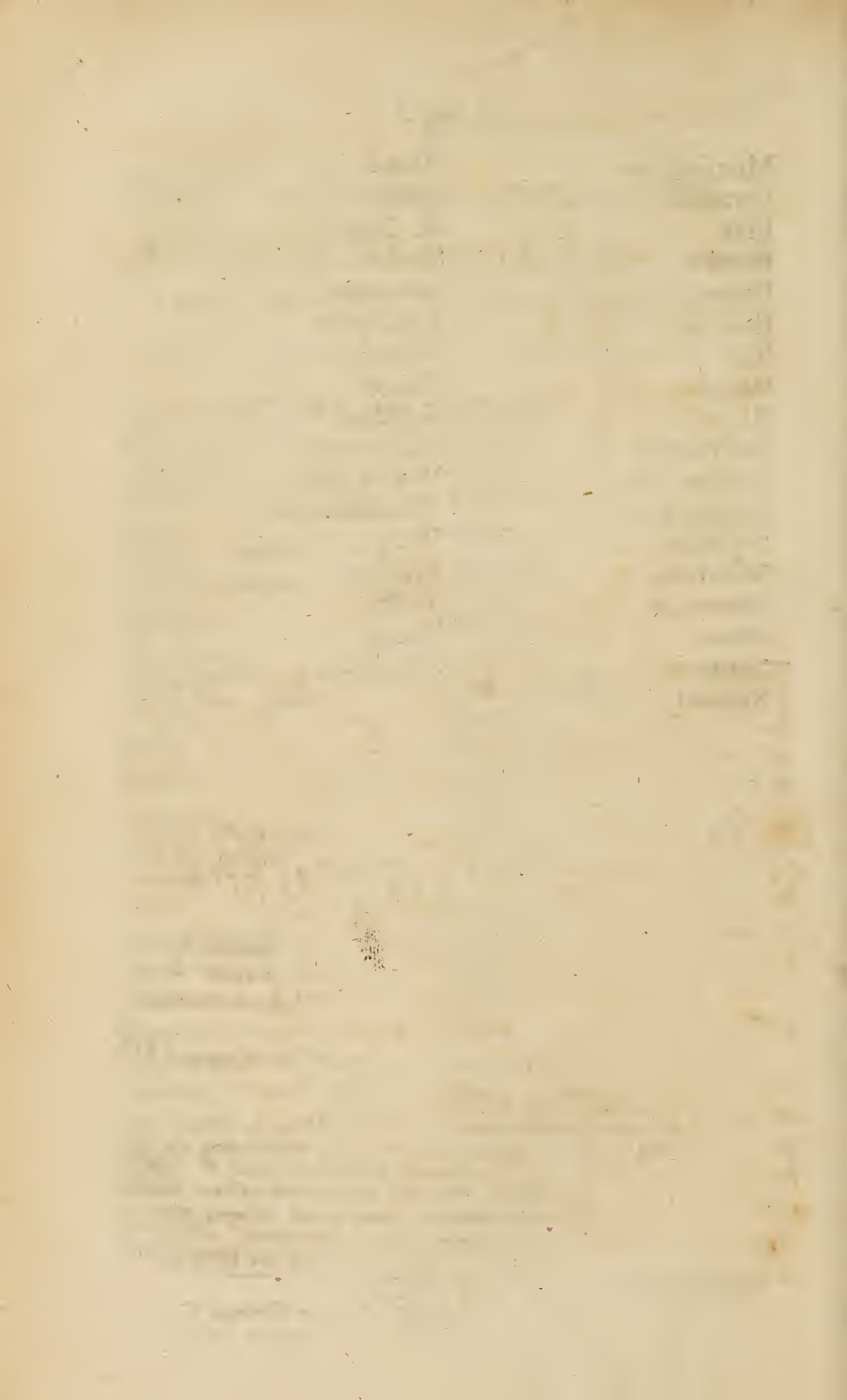
Musgrave

Muntingius

Muntingius
Paracelsus
Piso
Pitcairn
Prævotius
Radcliffe
Ray
Reusner
Riverius
Rushworth
Salmon
Sculdetus
Septalius
Severinus
Sennertus
Shaw
Shipton
Sibbald


Sloane
Speed
St. Yves
Storke
Sydenham
Thompson
Towne
Turner
Velschius
Villonovanus
Wainwright
Waldschmidius
Wall
Watson
Willis
Yonge
Zacutus.

THE



THE
Family Guide to Health;
OR, A
General Practice of PHYSIC.
In a FAMILIAR WAY.

For Apoplectic, Epileptic, Convulsive, and other Nervous Complaints, by Sir John Colbatch, Boyle, and others.

 At the latter End of *December* gather from any Tree the Leaves, Berries, and tender Twigs of Mistleto; dry them in an Oven with a constant gentle Heat; then make them into a very fine Powder, and keep it for Use in a Glass Bottle, covered with Bladder or Leather, and in a very dry Place. If it is not kept close and dry, it will contract a Dampness, grow mouldy, and be good for nothing. And if it be scorched by the Fire in drying, it will be spoiled.

Let the larger Stalks be also carefully dried and preserved for Decoctions and Infusions.

Give to a grown Person, from fifteen Years of Age and upwards, Half a Dram of the Powder, with Syrup of Pioneys, every six Hours; and, after it, a large Draught of a strong Infusion of the Stalks bruised and sweetened with Syrup of Pioneys. Let this be continued some Months; and afterwards, Night and Morning for a while, to prevent a Return of the Fits.

To Children, in the Fit, give about a Scruple, mixt with a little Black-Cherry-Water. Repeat it very often in somewhat a less Quantity, till they are well.

It is good in the Gripes of Children, and, if they will not take it any other Way, may be given in their Pap, Panado, or Breast-Milk. Even to Infants there can be no Error, in giving it largely, but the more they take, the better; for it nourishes them and gradually extinguishes the Fever.

In the dismal slow Fevers with Convulsive Symptoms 'tis of great Use.

To Children of seven or eight Years of Age, in Epileptic or Convulsive Cases or St. *Vitus's* Dance, give it so often that the Quantity may amount to two Drams of the Powder every twenty-four Hours. Continue it till twelve or fourteen Ounces have been taken, for Security.

A Dram of *Affæetida* added to an Ounce of *Mistleto* Powder and made into an Electuary, will cause it to act much more powerfully than alone, in every obstinate Case.

Gentle Purging, and sometimes Bleeding, is useful before the giving of the *Mistleto*.

Sir *John Colbatch* treats of this Medicine as a Specific, particularly in Epileptic and Convulsive Cases.

To make the above Syrup: Pour three Pints of boiling Water upon one Pound of fresh *Pioney* Flowers and put it by for a Night. The next Day press out the
Liquor,

Liquor and let it stand another Night to settle; then pour it off fine, and with two Pounds of white Sugar boil it into a Syrup.

I knew, says Mr. *Boyle*, a young Lady, who after numberless Medicines prescribed by Physicians for a radicated Epilepsy with which she was affected, had prov'd ineffectual; and after her Fits came upon her severely eight or ten Times a Day, was cured by the true Powder of Mistletoe of the Oak, continued for some Days near the full Moon in the Quantity that wou'd lie upon a Six-pence, every Morning in Black-Cherry-Water, or Beer. And tho' the Remedy had scarce any visible Effect upon her, yet after the first Day it was taken, the Fit never return'd but once. The Person who advis'd this Remedy, profess'd he had therewith constantly cured that Distemper, when he cou'd procure the genuine Simple.

For Nervous Complaints in a full Habit of Body, attended with Heaviness.

We shall begin with the Regimen. Rise early and, when the Dew is gone, walk. Use for Breakfast Tea made of MOTHER OF THYME. It is as pleasant as that of the *Indies*, and will often supply the Place of all other Medicines. It is a common Herb. The Slopes of Grass in *Richmond* Gardens are cover'd with it, and elsewhere in like Places it is abundant; particularly the *Landshoots* and *Emmet-Hills* upon the *Wiltshire* Downs are full of it. Gather it in *June*, while the Buds have not open'd into Flower. The Leaves and Tops are the useful Parts. They shou'd be pick'd off and dried and they will keep the Year. Half as much as we use of Tea, will make a pleasant

Breakfast. The Colour is a bright Green, the Taste light, high-flavour'd and a little aromatic. It shou'd be drank with the finest Sugar, and Cream may be added at the Patient's Pleasure. Bread and Butter may be eaten with it in the usual Way, and he will have the Benefit of one of the greatest Remedies in the World, without the Trouble or Appearance of a Medicine.

Before Dinner let him walk again ; and thoroughly stir, but not fatigue himself. Let his Dinner be light and moderate. Wine may be us'd as Food: Let him drink a little of what is good ; and let no Temptation lead him to Excess.

After Dinner let him by no Means indulge Sleep, If the Tendency to it be unconquerable as he sits, it is best to get up and walk. In the Afternoon he may (if he pleases) drink two or three Dishes of very good green Tea, made fresh, and not suffer'd to stand to pall. Coffee shou'd be avoided.

Cheerful Conversation, no Matter how frivolous, shou'd fill the Time till Evening ; and then a very little Supper, and a little Wine, shou'd finish the Day. Malt Liquors shou'd be avoided. *German Spaw* Water shou'd be the only Fluid drank besides Wine, and this moderately. If any Supper be eaten, it shou'd be at least a full Hour before Bed-Time, and therefore early; for as early Rising is essential to Health, the Hour of Bed must be proportion'd.

When there is a Numbness in the Limbs, a Flesh-Brush must be us'd constantly and heartily.

When

When a Heaviness of the Head is particularly troublesome, Valerian Snuff must be taken (the Manner of compounding it may be found under the Article of *Dimness of Sight* in Nervous Cases); and when Headachs encrease, the Feet must be held in warm Water Half an Hour before going to Bed.

For the Cure: In Cases where the Disorder has great Strength, it will be proper to begin with a Vomit; for which Purpose Twenty five Grains of Powder of *Ipecacuanha* in a Glass of White Wine is the best Medicine. It must be taken in the Evening and an Infusion of Chamomile Flowers (not Water-Gruel) drank to work it off.

Two Days after this, if the Pulse declare a Fulness of the Vessels, let a little Blood be taken away. But this shou'd not be done, unless there be very apparent Necessity.

If there be Occasion for Purging Medicines; some of the rougher Kind shou'd be prefer'd, but with due Caution. Dr. *Radcliffe* was famous for these Cases; and he gave Half a Dram of powder'd Jalap, with a Scruple of Cream of Tartar and five Grains of Ginger. This is found safe, easy and effectual.

A Tincture of Soot and Assafoetida should always be kept in Readiness for Emergencies; which may be thus made. Put into a large Bottle a Quart of French Brandy: Put to it two Ounces of Assafoetida sliced thin, and three Ounces of Wood-Soot broken to Pieces: Let them stand together a Fortnight, shaking the Bottle twice a Day: Then let it stand again to settle,

and pour off the clear Tincture. A Tea-Spoonful of this is a Dose. It shou'd be taken in a Glas of Wine and Water, and will be of great and immediate Service in any sudden Oppression.

A Bottle of Salts shou'd also be kept in Readiness, with some Drops of Oil of Amber added to it. This may render it unpleasant, but it will much sooner take Effect.

For Nervous Complaints, attended with an over-exquisite Sensibility.

The Symptoms are, a Shortness of Breath after the least Exercise; Palpitation of the Heart, with Fluttering of the Limbs; affected with Joy without a Cause, or greatly over-proportion'd to the Occasion; and occasionally with Sinkings of the Spirits; flying Pains in the Head, often violent but not lasting; Sleepless Nights, with a wandering and violent Imagination. These are the slightest of its Symptoms; when confirm'd by Time and Neglect, or aggravated by outrageous Passions, or unfavourable Weather, Inconstancy of Mind comes on, and a disturb'd Imagination, vain Terrors and romantic Expectations; Schemes violently adopted and idly dropped again; with all the Appearances of a frivolous and unsteady Train of Thinking. These, in the extreme Degree of the Disorder, encrease in Violence and each assumes the Name of a distinct Disorder, which will be treated of, as such, in proper Place.

Early Rising is proper, but not too early. Lamb, Veal, Chickens, &c. are the best Food, and Mutton now and then. If Beef be eaten at all, it shou'd be fresh,

fresh, tender and in small Quantity. Pork, full-grown Geese and wild Ducks are improper. (In short, the Diet shou'd be light and easy of Digestion.) Vegetables in general shou'd be eaten very sparingly, and Cabbage not at all. The most innocent of Fruits are young French Beans (called sometimes Kidney-Beans); and the best Root is the Turnep.

For Drink, Nothing is so proper as pale well-brew'd Malt-Liquor. Wine shou'd be carefully avoided; and any Thing stronger is Poison. Spices, Anchovies, Gravy, and Sauces in general are hurtful, and so is too large a Quantity of Butter.

Moderation in Quantity of Food is as essential as a due Care of the Kind. And if the Patient will observe these two Rules, to eat somewhat less than he cou'd, and to eat it with a little Salt on a dry Plate, he wou'd add greatly to the Effect of his Remedies.

Of all Medicines in this Disorder of the Nerves, the greatest is the Root of Valerian; and, as it will be doubly effectual if taken regularly and constantly; nothing is so proper as to introduce it at Breakfast.

There is no Way in which this Root gives its Virtues better, than in an Infusion of hot Water. The Taste, tho' not so agreeable as that of the wild Thyme, is far from disgustful; and with the Addition of Cream and Sugar, and the sovereign Effect of Time and Custom, will become palatable enough. A Quarter of an Ounce of the Root will make four Dishes of the Tea; and after a Time it may be made yet stronger. Much less than this will do in trifling

Cases ; but this Kind of Dose is necessary, where the Disease has Strength.

After this Breakfast, use gentle Exercise, but avoid Fatigue. At Dinner remember the great Lesson Moderation. Abate a little from your accusom'd Quantity of strong Liquors. For common Drink, use small Beer well made, and not new. Sit quietly an Hour or more after Dinner, and let Conversation, or Amusement, but not Reading, render it agreeable.

Tea is not proper for nervous Persons in this Condition. The Supper shou'd be lighter and less than the Dinner ; but a Glass more of strong Beer may be allow'd. An Hour or two after Supper will be Time enough to go to Bed. Let this Time be spent at home ; for the Night-Air abroad wou'd be very hurtful.

In this Course of Life all Kinds of Intemperance must be avoided. High Dishes wou'd be more improper than Wine ; and an Excess of Venery worse than both. In all nervous Cases a great Attention shou'd be laid upon this Article. For either a total Disuse ; or too free Indulgence, will not only aggravate, but often create the very worst Symptoms.

It is the same with Regard to bodily Exercises. Fatigue is sure to encrease the Disorder ; nor does it gather Strength less in absolute Idleness.

All Passions are mischievous in the highest Degree to nervous Patients, and unhappily none are so ready to indulge them. If they hope a Cure, Prudence will direct to avoid the Occasion of them as much as possible ;

ble, and the next Care will be, to regulate their Force when they are roused by Accidents. Reason will declare it not worth while to indulge these Outrages at the Expence of Health; and let this Doctrine be principally remembered.

Carefully avoid all Chymical Preparations; Cinna-
bar, and all the other Mercurials; the Scrapings of
Pewter; the Dung of Animals; Parts of Human
Skulls, or the Moss growing on them; and Mummy;
which are now known to be void of Efficacy.

Two simple and innocent Medicines will perform a
Cure: These are VALERIAN and MISLETOE. The
Use of the former, in the Manner of Tea, has been
already directed; and there is no way so well as tak-
ing it for a Continuance. But I would always advise
the Patient to keep by him a stronger Tincture of
the same Root, to which he may have Recourse on
any sudden or violent Attack; at any Time when he
finds an uncommon Oppression, or when the Tempe-
rature of the Air is most unfavourable.

It should be made thus: Cut to Pieces six Ounces
of wild Valerian Root gathered in June, and fresh
dried (if it may be). Bruise it by a few Strokes in a
Mortar, that the Pieces may be split, but not beat to
Powder. Put this into a Quart of strong White
Wine. Cork the Bottle, and let it stand three Weeks,
shaking it every Day. Then press it out and filter
the Tincture through Paper. A large Spoonful of
this is a Dose; and the Effects of it are surprising.

Of the Manner of preparing Mistletoe we have
spoken already under the Article of Nervous Com-
plaints.

plaints. Let as much of the Powder as will lie upon a Shilling be taken at first twice a Day, when the Stomach is most empty, fasting two Hours after it; then once a Day; afterwards every other, or every third, Day, till there is no more Need of Medicines,

This and the Valerian Tea are the great Articles whereon Dependance should be laid; and they must be taken for a Length of Time. Their Taste is not unpleasant, nor have they any sensible Effect upon the Body, besides their Operation on the Nerves: And with these, and the Regimen here proposed, the Patient may be safely left to his own Care.

In Fits of the Apoplexy.

From Dr. Shaw.

Bleed largely in the Arm, or rather the Jugular; especially if the Patient be sanguine. Apply strong Volatiles to the Nose, as Sal Volatile and Spirits of Hartshorn. If possible, give a large Dose (a Tea-Spoonful) of Sal Volatile Oleose in a Draught composed of equal Quantities of compound Pioney-Water and Black-Cherry-Water. Blow strong sneezing Powders up the Nose with a Quill frequently, as, an equal Mixture of the Powder of the Leaves of Asarabacca and the Root of White Helebore. Blow into the Nostrils and Mouth the Fumes of Tobacco from an inverted Pipe. Take of Hungary Water, compound Spirit of Lavender, and Sal volatile Oleose, of each a Dram; Oil of Castor and Amber, of each Half a Dram; mix, and with this let the Temples and the Head (fresh shaven) be well rubbed.

After

After the Fit is over, nothing can bespeak Bleeding to be wrong, but extreme Weakness, great Age, or a watery Constitution. Apply directly a large Blister to the Neck; and as soon as possible, give a strong Vomit, as, six or eight Grains of Tartar Emetic made into a Bolus with Conserve of Red Roses; which should be repeated once a Week, if judged necessary.

In Fits of the Apoplexy.

Fix a Cupping-Glass (without Scarification) to the Nape of the Neck, and another to each of the Shoulders, and let them stick on a competent Time. *Boyle.*

To prevent or check the Apoplexy.

Make an Issue at the Meeting of the Sutures or Seams of the Skull. Keep it open a good while. But if the Case be urgent, clap on a Cupping-Glass (with or without Scarification, as Need shall require) in the same Part. *Boyle.*

For Convulsions, Palpitations, &c.

From Dr. *Wall* and others.

Dr. *Wall*, of *Worcester*, has communicated to the World (Philosoph. Transact. No. 474) some extraordinary Effects of Musk in Convulsive and other Disorders. Even where the Smell is disserviceable, the Substance taken inwardly produces the happiest Effects. Two Persons labouring under a Subfultus Tendinum, extreme Anxiety, and Want of Sleep, from the Bite of a mad Dog, by taking two Doles
of

of Musk, of sixteen Grains each, were perfectly relieved. Convulsive Hiccups, with the worst Symptoms, are removed by a Dose or two of ten Grains. Where it could not, on Account of Convulsions, be given through the Mouth, it has proved of excellent Service in Clysters. Under six Grains much Effect has not been found from it; but, given to ten Grains or upwards, it never fails to produce a mild Diaphoresis, without Heating or Uneasiness. It eases Pain, raises the Spirits, and, after the Sweat breaks out, the Patient usually falls into a refreshing Sleep. He never met with any hysterical Person, how averse soever to Perfumes, but could take it in the Form of a Bolus without Inconvenience. *Edinburgh Pharmacopæia* by *Lewis*, p. 79, 80.

Musk is principally used in Palpitations and all other Disorders of the Heart; because it cherishes, rouses, and refreshes the vital Spirits. For the same Reason it is also used in Disorders of the Head and Nerves, produced either by cold or gross Humours, as also in Cholics. *James's Med. Dict.* in *Moschus*.

Musk, mixed with other Medicines, is very much commended in hysteric Cases. Oil of Camphire, with Musk, was used by *Prævotius*, a Physician of *Padua*, as a singular Remedy for Madness; and the following is recommended by *Paracelsus*, as a present Cure for the same Distemper,

Take of Oil of Camphire, one Dram; of Musk, Half or an entire Dram; mix and give Half a Dram at a Time.

For

For the Epilepsy.

The Fit may be thus prevented: Let the Patient have ready a Piece of Metal as broad as he is able to contain between his Teeth, when his Jaws are stretched to the utmost. As soon as he feels the first Symptom, let him take the Piece of Metal, and opening his Teeth as wide as he can, put it between them; that his Jaws may be kept at their utmost Stretch for some Time. This will restore him in about Half a Minute, and prevent the Fit for that Time.

When the Fit is come on, if any By-Stander will take the same Piece of Metal and force open the Patient's Jaws with it to the utmost Stretch, it will immediately go off and a Recovery ensue.

A Physician of very good Character is said to have tried this with unfailing Success.

A Crown Piece might do; but Iron or Steel is better, if made of a square Form, of about the Thickness of a Crown, and of such a Breadth as to be exactly equal to the widest Opening of the Jaws. One of the Edges should be thin, that it may enter the more easily between the Teeth; and it might be convenient to put a Handle to it, like the Handle of a Key.

For Dimness of Sight in Nervous Cases.

Take a Quantity of the dried Valerian Root and reduce it to a coarse Powder. This is to be mixed with an equal Quantity of Rappee Snuff; and the
best

best Time of taking it is a little before going to Bed: But it may also be taken at any Time when the Symptom, against which it is intended, comes on, but be careful not to catch Cold.

We have an Account in the German Ephemerides, of two Cases, very desperate in their Kinds, absolutely cured by this Snuff alone; the one of a Painter, who, though near blind at 50, worked afterwards by Help of it, till more than 70 without Spectacles; and the other of an hysteric Patient of the other Sex, who was in a Case as deplorable, and received a great and lasting Benefit.

It will also relieve the Head-Ach and Vertigoe from the same Cause; and has been found effectual, even where an Apoplexy has been deemed unavoidable.

For Convulsions in Children.

Give the Child from 2, 3, or 4, to 5, 6, or 7 Grains, according to his Age, of the true volatile Salt of Amber in any Liquid. But this is not near so efficacious in grown Persons.

For the Palsy.

From Dr. Fuller.

Take powdered Mustard Seed, Half an Ounce; Conserve of Rue, two Ounces; Syrup of *French* Lavender, an Ounce and a Half; Oil of Rosemary and of Lavender, of each four Drops. Mix them.

This

This Electuary is affirmed to be useful in the cold Scurvy and Dropsy, efficacious in sleepy Disorders, but excellent in the Palsy. The Dose is a large Tea-Spoonful three Times a Day.

For the Palsy of the Tongue.

From the same.

Take Powder of Betony Leaves, six Drams; Roots of Pellitory of *Spain*, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, or of Sassafras, or of Organy, four Drops; and Honey, a sufficient Quantity to make it into an Electuary.

It is also recommended for the Quinsy, the Tooth-Ach, and the Epilepsy. But in all these Cases it is not to be swallowed, but only chewed and rolled about in the Mouth for Half an Hour at a Time, and then spitting it out and holding the Head down that the Water may run out.

For the same.

From Dr. *Shaw*.

Bleeding in the Jugular is here excellent, if the Strength will allow it; after which give a Vomit (25 Grains of Powder of Ipecacuanha in a Glass of white Wine, working it off with Chamomile Tea). Blisters greatly assist, and so do warm aromatic Bitters [such as the following, take white Wine a Quart; Brandy four Ounces; Gentian Root four Scruples; Tops of Carduus, Centaury, Chamomile Flowers, of each eight Scruples; thin yellow Parings of Oranges, two Drams;

Drams; Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cochineal, of each two Scruples. Steep them cold, till the Virtues of the Ingredients are drawn out, then strain. A Glas of this may be usefully taken Morning and Afternoon, an Hour or more before and after eating].

Let also a Dram of compound Spirit of Lavender dropped on Sugar, or Crumbs of Bread, be frequently given.

For the Palsy in general.

Take Sarsaparilla a Pound and a Half; Bark of Guaicum and China in Chips, of each two Ounces and an Half. Boil all in six Pints of Water till only four Pints remain. At the End, add Raisins of the Sun stoned, four Ounces; Liquorice bruised, one Dram; twelve large Figs; boil and strain it. Let the Patient drink of this warm, for his ordinary Drink. *Boyle.*

For Paralytic Affections.

External Remedies.

Make a strong Decoction of Rosemary Leaves (or Flowers, or both). Let the Patient hold the Part affected a good while together in the Liquor kept very warm.

If after several Trials this Medicine proves not effectual, take ten Drops of Oil of Worms and well mix it with four or five Drops of Oil of Turpentine. With this Mixture well warmed anoint the Part from Time to Time. *Boyle.* We

We will add that Spirit of Sal Ammoniac succinated, well rubb'd into the Part, has been found particularly serviceable.

Or infuse the green Leaves of Tobacco in Malmsey Wine, (Sack may do, where Malmsey is not to be had) and, after sweating, rub the Paralytic Parts with this Wine, which is preferable to all other external Medicines. *Hartman.* This was communicated by the ingenious Sir *Edward Hulse.* *Med. Diet.* in *Nicotiana.*

Bathing in the Sea Water has been much and justly recommended by Physicians in Paralytic Cases. But for as many are unable to bear the Fatigue of a Journey to the Sea, or the Expence of it, Dr. *Speed,* at the Conclusion of his Commentary on Sea Water, thinks it not difficult to supply the Place of it. Accordingly, a Succedaneum was published in the *London Chronicle* of May 4, 1762, said to be of equal Efficacy: This is, to fill a large Mashing-Tub with Water, putting to every Gallon Half a Pound (Avoirdupoise) of Salt, and bathing the Patient in it. A Person seventy-eight Years old, grievously afflicted with the Palsy, having his Mouth distorted, his Speech affected, one Side rendered almost useless, and so emaciated that little Hope appeared of him, was surprisngly restored by having been thus bathed every other Morning for near a Fortnight. He was carried from the Tub to Bed, wrapped in a Blanket, and rubbed till dry. He had also a little warm Wine and Toast given to him.

For the same.

By Dr. Lobb.

Take the Yolk of a new-laid Egg. Beat it with a Spoon as thin as possible. Then add, by a Spoonful at a Time, three Ounces of pure Water, working the Mixture continually, that it may be well incorporated. Apply this to the Part, cold or only milk-warm by a gentle Rubbing three or four Times a Day (or oftner) till the Patient is well.

The Case of *Francis* the Barber, near the Seven Dials in *London*, is remarkable. This Receipt had been published by the Doctor for the common Good, as a sure Remedy for LAMENESS, even where there is a fixt Contraction of the Parts. The above-named Person had been seized with the Palsy in his Right Hand and Wrist, and rendered incapable of his Business, and had been dismissed from one of the Hospitals as incurable; but reading the Doctor's Account of this Prescription, made Trial of it in his own Case, and was in a short Time perfectly cured.

For the Head Ach.

Take green Hemlock, that is tender, and put it in your Socks or Stockings, so that it may lie thinly between them and the Soles of your Feet. Shift the Herb once a Day. *Boyle.*

Some extraordinary Cases have been published by J. S. M. D. of inveterate Head Achs cured by the sole Application of Leeches to the temporal Arteries.

Or

Take

Take a Handful of fresh Rosemary, boil it a pretty while in a Quart of Water. Let a Pint Mug be almost (not quite) filled with it. Let the Patient cover his Head and Face with a Napkin, that so he may receive the Steam as hot as he can well bear it; keep the Vessel under him for this Purpose as long as he finds the Steam strong enough. *Boyle.*

[It is frequently of Use to snuff up the Nostrils good Vinegar, or a Mixture of Hungary Water and Rose Water.]

For Disorders of the Eyes.

By Sir Hans Sloane.

Take Tutty prepared, one Ounce; Blood-Stone prepared, two Scruples; best Aloes prepared, twelve Grains; Pearls prepared, four Grains: Rub them with a Stone Pestle in a Marble Mortar very carefully, adding Viper's Grease, or Viper's Fat, enough to make an Ointment.

Sir *Hans* says, the Way to make this Ointment most effectual, is to bleed and blister in the Neck and behind the Ears, the better to draw off the Humours from the Eyes; afterwards, if the Inflammation be great, to make a Drain by a perpetual Blister, or Issues between the Shoulders. As to washing the Eyes, he thinks Spring Water best, and much preferable to any Thing spirituous. For inward Medicines he recommends Conserve of Rosemary Flowers; the Powder called *ad Guttetam*, Betony, Sage, Rosemary, Eyebright, wild Valerian Root, &c. washed down with Tea made of some of the same Ingredients; as

also Drops of Spirits of Lavender and Sal Volatile. If the Inflammation returns, six Ounces of Blood is to be taken from the Temples by Leeches, or by cupping between the Shoulders. The Doctor says, he has sometimes been surpris'd at his Want of Success in curing sore Eyes, till at length he found that the Cause was a lurking intermittent Fever, every Fit of which affected the Eyes; but upon taking away the Fever by the Bark, the Cure has been effectually performed.

The Ointment is to be applied with a small Hair Pencil, the Eye winking, or a little open; and this to be repeated Night and Morning. It is intended for Eyes covered with Films and Scars occasioned by Inflammations and Imposthumes of the Coats of the Eyes. This Disorder happens to People of all Conditions, but most commonly to poor People, many of whom it totally deprives of Sight.

The Doctor also says, that Mercurial Purges are hurtful in Diseases of the Eyes; and that hoodwinking them as soon as they can possibly bear the Light, is not to be practis'd, because it keeps them too hot.

For Disorders of the Eyes.

From Monsieur de St. Yves.

An Ophthalmy sometimes signifies any Disorder of the Eye, but strictly is an Inflammation of this Organ. The celebrated *French* Oculist above-mentioned distinguishes the several Species of Ophthalmies, and directs Methods of Cure for each Sort.

For

For the dry Ophthalmy.

For some Days wash the inner Part of the Eye with a Collyrium made of twelve Grains of prepared Tutty, dissolved in two Ounces of Rose and Plantain Waters, with a Spoonful of Spirit of Wine. Also, take of Paul's Betony, Thyme and Red Roses, each a Pugil (the eighth Part of an Handful); two Stalks of Mullein: Boil them in a Gallon of Wine; and at Night apply to the Eye a Compress (a folded Piece of Linen Cloth) dipt in this Wine. This is sometimes cured by Bleeding, repeated according to the full Habit of the Patient.

For the moist Ophthalmy.

This is attended with shooting Pains, and the Patient cannot well bear the Light. Children and old People are both subject to it. Bleeding at the Neck and in the Foot is often necessary; and sometimes a Seton, a Caustery, and Blisters. But if these last incommode the Kidneys or Bladder, they must be laid aside. Apply a Collyrium made with the distilled Waters of Fennel, Eyebright, and Plantain, each two Ounces; in which dissolve two Grains of Salt of Lead. If this, after some Days, does not succeed, omit the Salt of Lead, and dissolve in the same Waters Half a Dram of the white Troches of Rhasis. When the Flux of Humours has ceased, if any Ulcer remains on the transparent Part of the Cornea, make Use of a Dissolution of the Lapis Divinus (Divine Stone) in common Water. To make this Stone,

Put of Allum, Salt Petre, and Vitriol of Cyprus, each a Pound, into a glazed earthen Vessel: Place
C 3 the

the Vessel in a Furnace, and surround it with Charcoal, till it comes Half an Inch above the Bottom of the Vessel, and set Fire to it. As you see the Materials melt, stir them with a long small Stick ; and when they are raised in the Ebullition about three Fingers Breadth, let the Vessel be taken from the Fire, and throw in two Drams of Camphire, continuing to stir the whole till the Camphire is entirely dissolved : Then cover the Pot, as quick as you can, luting its Junctures with some Rolls of firm Paste, a Foot long and Half an Inch thick. Leave it so for twenty-four Hours ; then break the Pot, and separate the Stone, which put into a Glass Vessel, closely stoppt.

Dissolve from twelve Grains to Half a Dram of this in Half a Pint of common Water : The Dissolution of two Drams of Sugar Candy, with a Spoonful of Brandy, may be added.

When the Ulcer is cicatrized, if this Remedy does not entirely remove the Spot, make Use of the Powder of Cuttle Bone and Sugar Candy mixt together ; dropping about the Bigness of a Lentil of this Powder, every Morning, on the Spot.

For Ophthalmies from a Defluxion.

After the general Remedies, specified under the last Article, the Ointment of Tutty must be used, Every Night, about the Bigness of a Lentil of it, when the Patient goes to Rest, must be put into the Corner of his Eye next the Nose, so that it may enter into the Eye. The Eye must be washed with warm Water and Brandy, ten Parts of Water to one of Brandy.

Brandy. If the Corners of the Eyelids, which often ulcerate, are not cured with the Ointment of Tutty, a Diffolution of the Lapis Divinus must be used.

For the Ophthalmomy with a Film.

Diffolve Sal Ammoniac and Sugar of Lead, of each seven Grains, in Rose and Plantain Waters, of each four Ounces; with which bathe the Eye three or four Times a Day.

For the Ophthalmomy in the Globe of the Eye towards the Corners.

Use a Collyrium made of white Vitriol and Florentine Orrice, of each one Dram: Infuse in two or three Pints of Water, according as it is required to be stronger or weaker.

For an Ophthalmomy with Pimples.

Use a Diffolution of the Lapis Divinus in common Water, when the Pimples lie only on the Conjunctiva: (This is that Coat which covers the White of the Eye, and, being turned back, lines the Eyelids.) But if they are spread on the transparent Part of the Cornea, (which is the external, thickest and strongest Coat, investing all the other Parts of which the Globe of the Eye is composed, and which is distinguished into opaque and lucid, the last of which is here intended;) and Matter appears between the thin Skins of that Membrane, then Remedies proper for Abscesses must be applied, as follow.

For an Ophthalmy, with Abscesses on the Cornea and Conjunctiva.

Apply between the transparent Part of the Cornea and the Conjunctiva, where the Abscesses (or little Gatherings of Matter) are formed, the distilled Water of Camphire; as soon as it begins to penetrate, use a Dissolution of Lapis Divinus in common Water: It will cleanse and cicatrize the Ulcers.

For the Erysipelatous Ophthalmy.

First apply the distilled Water of Elder Flowers, with a tenth Part of Brandy; warm it and bathe the Eye with it. You must likewise have Recourse to a Seton, to Bleeding in the Arm, in the Neck, and in the Foot; afterwards Purging and Blisters, if necessary, must be used.

For the Ophthalmy called Chemosis.

This Inflammation is to the Eye what the Pleurisy is to the Breast. It is attended with violent Pains in the Head and Eye, with Heaviness over the Orbit, and with Want of Sleep: There is also a Fever, Pulsation, and the like. All the Conjunctiva is swelled to the Thickness of a Finger's Breadth, which makes the transparent Part of the Cornea appear, as it were, sunk in a Cavity. It often proceeds from a Stroke in the Eye or adjacent Parts; sometimes comes without any external Cause; and sometimes after a Fever. It requires a speedy Cure.

As soon therefore as it is perceived, bleed, the first Day, twice in the Arm; the next Day purge briskly [This may be done with the Pil. Rudii, taken from fifteen Grains to two Scruples, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient]; and the same Night, if the Symptoms continue, bleed in the Foot. The Day after the Purge, bleed in the Neck. Let a large Blister be laid to the Patient's Shoulders. The Eye must be often washed with Brandy mixed with a great deal of warm Water. Let a Dram of Diaphoretic Mineral, fresh made, be mixed in two Pints of common Ptisan, and let him drink this Quantity in a Day and a Half. If the Purge gives Ease, let it be repeated in two Days. If the Eye seems disposed to a Suppuration, apply the following resolvent, discutient Medicine, to prevent it. Take Sage, Rosemary, Hyssop, and red Roses, each a Pugil; boil them for three or four Ebullitions, in Half a Pint of red Wine; dip Compresses in it, and lay them to the Eye, taking Care not to press it too much with the Bandage. If a Whiteness appears in the transparent Part of the Cornea, drop some of this Wine into the Eye, three Times a Day; wet the Compress, as it grows dry.

If by these Means the Swell of the Eye ceases, and the Globe does not come to a Suppuration; or if the Matter of the Suppuration be resolved and discussed without injuring the Eye; then make Use of the distilled Water of Camphire. It must be dropped from Time to Time into the Eye, till all the Redness goes off. If the Eye, as often happens, remains weak, instead of this Water, use a strengthening Water [as a Mixture of ten Parts warm Water to one of *French Bran-*

Brandy], which restores the Eye to its first State.

We are sometimes obliged to open the Abscess with a Lancet, lest the Stagnation of its Matter should destroy the Parts of the Eye which enclose it. The Manner of performing this Operation must be left to the skilful Surgeon.

For the Ophthalmy of the Choroides.

The Choroides is the second Coat of the Globe of the Eye, of a blackish Colour, more or less inclined to red, which is inflamed in this Disorder. There is at the same Time a Flux of Tears. The Light is painful. And there are acute Pains towards the Top of the Head and the Temples. The Cure is the same as of the Chemosis, with this Difference, that two Drops of the distilled Water of Camphire must be put into the Patient's Eyes every two Hours.

For the Ophthalmy from Strokes on the Eye.

As there is always some extravasated Blood, anodyne discutient Medicines, such as Pigeon's Blood, must be dropt into the Eye twice a Day: Compresses, steeped in warm Wine, mixed with some Drops of Friar's Balsam, must be laid to the Eyelids: Bleeding must be repeated, once or oftener, as the Disease may seem to require. The Eye must be washed, three Times a Day, with a Mixture of one Spoonful of the Aqua Vulneraria in five Spoonfuls of the distilled Water of Eyebright.

Other Remedies may be afterwards used, still having due Regard to the State of the Eye, and to the Symptoms subsequent to the Stroke.

*For the Ophthalmia from the Rupture of the Vessels
of the Conjunctiva.*

There is no Pain, neither is the Light uneasy; but the Eye grows very red. It is commonly cured by dropping Pigeon's blood into the Eye three Times a Day, and afterwards applying a Compress, wetted in the vulnerary Water, which must be taken off when it grows dry: Then let fall some Drops of this Water into the Eye, to clear it of the Pigeon's Blood. The White of the Eye, from Red, at first becomes Yellow, and afterwards recovers its natural Whiteness.

For Ophthalmies from the Small-Pox.

The distilled Water of Camphire, applied in the Beginning, prevents all these Disorders. Put some Drops of it into the Eyes, three or four Times a Day; and to hinder the glewing of the Eyelids, which is of great Consequence, dip a Feather in this Liquor, and draw it between the Eyelids several Times in the Day and Night. Or a Collyrium made of Saffron and the distilled Waters of Roses and Plantain may be used in the same Manner.

Where these preventive Means have not been used, and there is a Defluxion, the Reader is referred back to the Cure of the moist Ophthalmia.

Ulcers and Abscesses properly belong to the Surgeon.

For Bloodshot or inflamed Eyes.

From the Hon. Robert Boyle.

There is not a better Remedy for inflamed Eyes, than to wash them every Day several Times with this: Take Frog Spawn Water, a Pint [Rose Water will answer the End as well]; Salt of Tartar, a Dram; mix and dissolve, and wash therewith.

To prevent Running of the Eyes.

From the same.

Dissolve two Drams of white Vitriol in Half a Pint of white Wine; filter or strain it, and then dissolve in it two Ounces of choice Honey. With this fill the Eyes two or three Times a Day. It is good against most Distempers of the Eyes.

For weak and failing Eyes.

From the same.

Take three Spoonfuls of white Rose Water, as much Eyebright Water, and as much sifted white Sugar-Candy as will lie upon a Silver Threepence, and the same Quantity of fine Aloes sifted and put to the Water, and shaken together. Drop a few Drops every Night at going to Bed.

This

This is called Lady *Fitzbarding's* Eye Water, which cured an almost blind Person, whose Eyes looked like Glafs.

To stop a violent Defluxion on the Eye.

From the same.

Take red Sage and Rue, of each one Handful; a Spoonful of fine Wheat Flour; and the White of a new-laid Egg beaten to Water; mix these very well, and spread them upon very thin Leather or black Silk, and apply it to the Temples. 'Tis to be about the Bigness of a Crown Piece at least.

For hot sharp Humours in the Eyes.

From the same.

Beat the White of an Egg to Water, and dissolve in it a tolerable Quantity of refined Loaf Sugar: Drop some of it into the Patient's Eye.

To take off a Pearl from the Eye.

From the same.

Take of the Juice of Celandine and mix with it about an equal Part of pure Honey. Of this Mixture let fall a Drop (or two at most) at a Time upon the Part affected Morning and Evening.

This is said to be a somewhat sharp, but often tried Medicine. It should be fresh-made once in two or three Days.

For

For little Strokes or Contusions of the Eye.

From the same.

Take Betony Water three Ounces, and five Drops of clarified Honey. Mix them, and drop a little of it from Time to Time into the Patient's Eye.

For Films or other such Things growing on the Eye.

From the same.

Take of crude Roch Allum, two Parts; Turnericke, one Part; and of refined Sugar, three Parts: Reduce them separately to a fine Powder, then mix them exactly, and warily blow it into the Patient's Eye, from Time to Time, as Need shall require.

To take off little Pimples, or grating Inequalities within the Eyelids.

From the same.

Take one Spoonful of Eyebright Water, one Spoonful of Plantain Water, and Half a Spoonful of Red Rose Water. Mix these, and put to them about fifteen Grains of choice Tutty finely prepared. Shake them together, and then let the Powder fall to the Bottom, and with the clear Liquor moisten the Eye several Times in the Day.

[Where Eyebright Water, Plantain Water, and such-like, are not to be had, fine Tea, made of the same Plants, may be substituted in the Place of them, and stand till cold before they are mixed.]

An easy Help for a decayed Sight.

* From the Philosophical Transactions.

When I was not above sixty Years of Age (says the anonymous Author of this ingenious Contrivance), my Sight was so much decayed, that I seemed always to have a Kind of thick Smoak or Mist about me, and some little black Balls to dance in the Air before my Eyes. I could not distinguish the Faces of my Acquaintance, nor Men from Women, nor keep the plain trodden Paths, except I was led. I received no Benefit by any Glasses; but was in the Case of those, whose Decay by Age was greater than can be helped by Spectacles. The fairest Prints seemed through Spectacles like blind Prints, little Black remaining. But I found great Help by the following Expedient. I took Spectacles that had the largest Circles: Close to the Semicircles, on the over Part, on both Sides, I cut the Bone; then taking out the Glasses, I put black *Spanish* Leather taper-wise into the emptied Circles, which widened enough (together with the encreasing Wideness of the Leather) took in my whole Eye at the wider End, and presently through the smaller End I could read the smallest Prints that are, as if they had been a large and fair Character. I made these empty Tubes of different Bignesses. I can only put the very End of my little Finger into the Orifice of the lesser; but the same Finger somewhat deeper, yet not quite up to the first Joint, I can insert into the Orifice of the wider.

* Lowthorp's Abridgment, Vol. III. P. 41.

The Tubes may be of Paper only coloured black, and pasted on, and with the inner Folds, to be drawn out from one Inch to three; some of the Folds to be taken out, that the Orifice may be wider or narrower, as best fits to every Degree of Defect.

Probably these Tubes may be proper for some that are squint-eyed, whose Eyes do interfere; but certainly it will ease them that cannot well bear the Light, and perchance they will preserve the Sight for longer Durance.

After I had used these Tubes little more than a Week, I could use them without much Trouble all the Day long; and my Sight was so much amended, that I could see the Greenness of the Garden, and Pastures in a florid Verdure; whereas before the Use of them, all dark Colours had the same Hue to my Eye.

I have sometimes put Convex Glasses (for a Trial) into my Tubes; but I found the Prints, though somewhat larger, yet not so clear, so distinct, nor so pleasing to the Eye, as when I used the empty Papers. I find myself best at Ease with those Leathern Tubes that are made without any Fastening to the Bone of the Spectacles; for as they hang in that slight Manner, I can with a Touch of my Finger raise them up, or bow them down, divide or unite them, to take in the same Object.

I found at first a great Discouragement in the Difficulty of using them, so that I could not endure the Trouble above two Hours at a Time; but by the Practice of a Week or a Fortnight, I found them an
Ease

Ease and Pleasure to me, for 12 at least of each 24 Hours. And by all the Trials which I have yet made upon others, whether Poreblind, or of faint Sight decay'd by Age, or however weakened, it proves a very great Aid. For the Poreblind they must be made shorter: For the decay'd by Age they may be longer.

For the same.

From St. Yves.

The Presbytæ (those whose Sight is decay'd through Age) cannot distinguish small Objects or minute Characters, without straining the Eyes and discomposing the Head; yet they can see distinctly larger Objects at a considerable Distance. This proceeds from the too great Convexity of the Crystalline, which occasions Rays, reflected from Objects near the Eye, to diverge from the Place where they should unite, when Vision is perfect. The same does not happen when the Objects are distant, because the Rays reflected from them converge more; and thus they have a Focus in just Proportion. In order to remedy this Infirmary, let the Patient at first use Glasses which do not magnify; and from them he must pass gradually to more convex Spectacles, which shorten the Focus.

But the Presbytæ may be freed from the Use of Spectacles, by restoring their Crystalline to its natural State. The following Tincture will be very serviceable in this Case;

D

Take

Take Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Thyme, when they are in Flower, Wormwood and Origany, of each an equal Quantity: Let them infuse in Brandy the Space of four Days; then let the Brandy be clear'd off and used in the following Manner. Let one Part of this Brandy be mixed with four Parts of the distill'd Water of Blue-Bottle or Cyanus Segetum, or with Eyebright Water: Put it into a Spoon, which you must heat warm, to the Brandy. Let the Inside of the Eye be bath'd with this Mixture, twinkling the Eyelids that they may imbibe the Water and convey it round the Eye. This must be done four or five Times successively, Morning and Evening.

When this Mixture has been used in the aforesaid Manner and Degree of Strength for a Fortnight, then let only three Parts of the forenamed Water be mix'd with one of the Brandy. When the Eye is accustom'd for some Time to this Degree, then let the Brandy and the said Water, of each one Half, be mix'd. Let this be the Standard.

These Degrees are encreas'd for this Reason; that the Brandy, by its Pungency, may stimulate and vellicate the Eye; by which the nutritious Juices of the Eye will be more inspirited and attenuated, and their Quantity, as well as Fineness, will be encreased; so that by the Help of one and the other, the Crystalline may be restored to its natural State. *St. Yves. Dict. in Oculis.*

For Diseases of the Ears.

Cautions from Sennertus.

1. Let Medicines, to be put into the Ears, be neither hot nor cold, but lukewarm.

2. Put no new Medicine into the Ear, till it be well cleared from the Relics of the former.

3. Three or four Drops are enough at a Time.

4. When a Medicine is put into the Ear, let the Patient lie down on the well Ear.

5. Let the Medicines, to be put in, be neither too greasy, nor glewy.

6. In all Sorts of Deafness let the Head be carefully strengthen'd by Medicines us'd inwardly and outwardly.

For the same.

By Dr. Shaw.

Obstructions here are not only caus'd by a Condensation or Constipation of the Wax, but also by any Contraction or Dilatation of the auditory Parts; which unfits them for the proper Vibration requisite to Hearing. In these Cases 'tis generally convenient to wear in the Ears a little Cotton moisten'd with Oil of Sweet (or of Bitter) Almonds, and afterwards to syringe them with some lukewarm Liquor, as,

Take Lavender Flowers, and Chamomile Flowers, of each Half a Handful; boil them in Spring-Water and white Wine, of each Half a Pint, till a fourth Part is consum'd: Strain and add three Ounces of Honey of Roses.

When they rage with Pain an equal Mixture of *Peru* and liquid Laudanum, dropt into them, is serviceable, and will give Ease.

For the same.

From Dr. *Fuller*.

Take Tincture of Castor, two Drams; Oils of Sage, Rosemary, Cloves and Marjoram, of each two Drops: Mix them.

This is said to strengthen the inner Parts of the Ear, to open Obstructions, and to be useful against Noise in the Head and Ears, as well as Thickness of Hearing. If the Ear is stuff'd with Wax or other Foulness, let it be first syringed, after which, three Drops of this are to be put in, in a little Cotton or Wool, every Night at Bed-Time.

For Hardness of Hearing.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle*.

The Juice of Red Onions is excellent for Diseases of the Ears, and for a Deafness in its Beginning. [Use three Drops at a Time.]

For

For Difficulty of hearing from a Cold.

From the same.

Out of a Bulbe, or Root of Garlick, chuse a Chive of a convenient Bigness; then having pass'd a fine Piece of Thread or Silk through one End of it, that thereby it may be pull'd out at Pleasure, crush it a little between your Fingers; and having anointed it all over with Oil of Bitter (or for Want of that, of Sweet) Almonds, put it into the Hollow of the Patient's Ear at Bed-Time, and draw it out the next Morning; stopping the Ear afterwards with black Wool. But, if Need require, this Operation is to be repeated with fresh Garlick for some Days together.

For the same.

From Dr. James.

I have found from Experience, that Bread baked with Caraway Seeds, when cut up and applied to the Ears, fresh from the Oven, is an excellent Remedy for Deafness. This is also confirm'd by *Riverius* in *Prax. Med. Lib. 3. Cap. 2.*

For an Excoriation or Rawness of the Nostrils.

From Dr. Shaw.

Inject warm Oil of Sweet Almonds, or Pomatum, with a Syringe. [Or apply warm Sallad Oil with a Feather.]

For the Snuffles in Children.

From the same.

The Cure is usually effected by keeping the Head warm, and using proper Unguents. For which Purpose some make Choice of a Mixture of old Tallow and Brandy, which they rub plentifully on the Top of the Head, Forehead and Temples. The following is more to be depended upon,

Take Oil of Sweet Almonds, one Ounce; camphorated Spirit of Wine, Half an Ounce; compound Spirit of Lavender and Sal Volatile Oleose, of each Half a Dram: Mix and make a Liniment, with which rub the Parts aforesaid occasionally.

For Bleedings at the Nose.

From the same.

Let the Patient's Diet be cooling, slender and balsamic; his Exercise little; his Sleep much. Milk and Water is a proper Liquor; and Tincture of Red Roses may be drank at Pleasure, but every Thing cold. If the Blood be too thin or sharp, boil Hartshorn Shavings in his Liquors. Panada and Gellies are very proper.

Bleeding is of Service, by Way of Revulsion; and, if the Flux continues, may be repeated occasionally, or once in twenty-four Hours, if the Patient's Strength will admit of it.

After

After Bleeding, give an Opiate to check the Velocity of the Blood, as, Plantane-Water, two Ounces; Sal. Prunell, one Dram; London Laudanum, one Grain and a Half; Syrup of Lemons, Half an Ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, twelve Drops: Mix for a Draught, to be taken after Bleeding, and to be repeated occasionally.

Let the Patient be kept quiet, or, if possible, without Motion, and in an erect Posture, the Head only a little reclining. Things thus ordered, some of the following Mixtute may, with a Quill, be blown up the bleeding Nostril;

Take Powder of Galls, Frankincense, Dragon's Blood, crude Allum. and Armenian Bole, of each one Dram; Salt of Nitre, White Vitriol, and Cobwebs, of each two Scruples: Mix and make a Powder.

Next, let a Tent, dipt in the following Solution; be put up the Nostril;

Salt of Nitre, two Drams; Allum, one Dram, best Vinegar and Lime-Water, of each one Ounce: Mix and make a Solution.

If with the Use hereof the Bleeding stop, the last Tent should not be too soon removed; or a fresh one should be applied on the Removal of the former, for some Time: But if it still continue, apply fresh ones, six or seven in an Hour, to prevent a Relapse; which is chiefly to be feared in two or three Days after. But if all these prove ineffectual, Medicines of a more caustic Nature must be applied; as

Take White Wine Vinegar and the best Ink, of each a Dram and a Half; of *Roman* Vitriol, two Drams: Mix for a Solution to be put up the Nostril with a Tent.

Refrigerating Lotions will be useful at the same Time; as,

Take of Oxycrate [an equal Mixture of Vinegar and Water] one Quart; Sugar of Lead, Half an Ounce; Salt of Nitre, two Drams: Mix.

With this let the Head be bathed and constantly kept moist by Means of a Sponge

For the same.

From Riverius.

This learned Physician gives two Instances of easy Cures in the Case before us. The one of a Gentleman of Sixty, reduced by it to great Weakness; who, after many Remedies tried to no Purpose, was at last cured only by snuffing some Oxycrate [an equal Mixture of Vinegar and Water] up the Nostrils.

The other is of a Countryman at the Point of Death by the same Disorder; for whose Relief also many Things had been applied in vain. At length, some few Drops of Vinegar of Roses were let fall into the Ear which was nearest to the bleeding Nostril. On which the Flux of Blood presently ceas'd.

For

*For Inflammation, Dryness and Whiteness of the
Tongue.*

From Dr. Shaw.

Take of *Armenian Bole*, two Drams; of Syrup of Blackberries, one Ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, two Scruples: Mix. Let this be rubbed on the Tongue, with a Rag roll'd round a Stick.

Wash it off with the following, or use this last alone; Plantane-Water, two Ounces; White-Wine-Vinegar and Honey of Roses; of each one Ounce; sweet Spirit of Nitre, one Dram; Spirit of Vitriol, fifteen Drops. Mix.

Lemon and Sugar will sometimes do. So will fresh Butter; or Oil of Sweet Almonds. [or Salad Oil.]

For a Tumor or Swelling of the Tongue.

From the same.

This may be the Consequence of a Fever, Small-Pox, Salivation, &c. It requires Nothing but a Gargle: Take Tincture of Red Roses and Red Wine, of each three Ounces; Tincture of Myrrh, a Dram and a Half; Syrup of Blackberries an Ounce; sweet Spirit of Nitre, two Drams: Mix. Work it well about the Mouth and spit it out.

For

For Ulcers in the Tongue.

From the same.

These sometimes happen to Children and great Drinkers. Mix a few Drops of Oil of Vitriol in Half an Ounce of Honey of Roses, and touch the Ulcer with it.

For the Scurvy, Leprosy, and other desperate cutaneous Distempers.

From *Muntingius*, &c.

Take Half a Pound of the fresh Root of *Great sharp-pointed Water-Dock*; cut it in thin Slices; put into a Stone Jar and pour upon it a Gallon of boiling Water; cover it up and let it stand twenty-four Hours. Then boil the Whole for about eight Minutes. After this, let it stand to be quite cold; then strain it off without Squeezing. Drink a Half Pint Bason of this twice a Day, not eating an Hour before or after. Avoid high-season'd Food, and use moderate Exercise.

It is to be met with in great Plenty in the Ditches about *Greenwich* and in most such moist Places throughout *England*. The best Time of gathering it is in the Month of *May*, before it runs to Seed.

But because the Scurvy has taken such deep Root in some Persons, that they can receive but little Benefit from a Decoction of *Britannica* (*Great Water-Dock*) alone, I shall communicate the Preparation of

of a Medicine, never yet made public, that all may prepare it for themselves : For the Remedy is more precious than Gold, and ought to be kept in Houses, as an inestimable Treasure, in Readiness against all Attacks, or bare Suspicions, of the Scurvy ;

Take of Saffron, two Ounces ; Mace, Liquorice, the best Cinnamon, black Pepper, Gentian-Root, each three Ounces ; Great Water-Dock Root, six Ounces ; powder them all grossly, and infuse in two Gallons of Spanish White-Wine, together with three Pints of Elder Vinegar, or some other very strong Vinegar ; and add thereto three Yolks of new-laid Eggs. Let them lie macerating together in a glazed Stone-Vessel, well-closed, for three Days and Nights, in hot Ashes, Horse-Dung, or hot Sand, but with no greater than a tepid Heat. Then set it aside for Use.

Let the Patient take three, four, five, or even six Ounces, according to the Nature of the Subject, fasting, for a Fortnight or three Weeks. To quench Thirst, let him drink Rhenish, or well-boil'd fine Beer, and, after it, three Spoonfuls of this Wine. If he has a Dryness, violent Cough, or is consumptive, six Ounces of Liquorice must be us'd instead of the Pepper. When the Wine is near consum'd, an equal, or double Quantity may be pour'd on again.

All Scurvies, if without a Fever, Hernia's, Palsies are by this most successfully cured. *Raii Hist. Plant.* The Great Water-Dock effectually cures Bleeding of the Gums, chew'd in a Morning. *James's Med. Diet.* in *Britannica*,

*For Erosion, Blackness and Discolouration of the
Teeth.*

From Dr. Shaw.

If this proceed from the Scurvy, observe the Method laid down for the Cure of that. The Disorder itself is attended with little Danger; tho' it frequently subjects a Person to a Pain in the Teeth, upon any considerable Change of Weather, or catching Cold.

'Tis a common Thing to rub the Teeth with the Powder of a Crust of burnt Bread [which is very useful], or Tobacco-Ashes [which are excellent, and will frequently fasten the Teeth too, when loose]. But the following are more serviceable, and better adapted to cleanse, preserve and whiten the Teeth: Mix two Drams of Myrrh with Half an Ounce of burnt Hartshorn; and let this be your Dentifrice; washing the Gums after it with Red-Wine or Water lukewarm.

If the Gums be particularly swollen and painful, Leeches may be usefully applied. But in Ulcers and Cancers of the Mouth the following Water is good: Boil a Handful of common Sage in a Pint of Spring-Water, till Half is boiled away: Then add of White Wine Vinegar, Half a Pint; Roch Allum, six Drams: and Honey two Ounces: Boil it up again; skum, and set it by, to be us'd often as a Gargle.

For

For the Tooth Ach.

From the same.

If the Patient be sanguine, feverish and the Head much disordered, bleed. If that relieve not, apply a Blister to the Neck, or behind the Ears, or instead of it, a Plaister of *Burgundy Pitch*. Opiates given internally are excellent here.

Therefore take eight or ten Drops of Liquid Laudanum at going to Bed in a Glass of White Wine or Small Beer.

For the same.

From *Frederic Hoffman*.

In a Tooth-Ach, an Ounce of Rob of Elder drank in Broth, in order to promote a Sweat, and some of the same Rob dissolved in Ale, with which the Mouth is to be frequently washed, affords infallible and present Ease to the Patient.

For the same.

From Dr. *Fuller*.

Take Caranna, a Dram; spread it upon a fitting Piece of Leather, and put into the Middle of it two Grains of Opium and four Drops of Oil of Amber. Apply this, like Blisters behind the Ears.

For

For an aching Tooth that is hollow.

From the Hon. Robert Boyle.

Take two Parts of common Pepper ground to fine Powder; and mix with it one Part of Sugar, moderately fine, over a gentle Heat. Form these into a small Pill, of a Shape and Bigness fit for your Purpose. When your Stuff grows cold, 'twill harden, and may be applied when you please to the Part affected. Or

Take Oil of Wax, and with it moisten well a little Cotton, and thrust it into the hollow Tooth, letting it lie there till the Pain is assuaged.

For the same.

Wet a small Piece of scraped Linnet with some Spirit of Salt, and apply it to the faulty Tooth till the Pain is entirely gone. If it should touch the Gums, it will make them sore, but no Danger is to be apprehended. This will certainly cure, by depriving the Nerve of Sensation; but the Tooth may be useful long after.

To strengthen the Gums and make the Teeth grow firm.

From the Hon. Robert Boyle.

Dissolve as much Japan Earth as you can in a Pint of Red Wine; then decant the Liquor carefully from the subsiding Dregs; and let the Patient now and then wash

wash his Mouth with it, especially at Bed-Time. The Quantity of *Japan Earth* must be about an Ounce.

The same Quantity of *Japan Earth*, reduced to gross Powder, and boiled in a Quart of Spring Water, may answer the same End. You must filter the Decoction, keep it stopp'd for Use, and wash the Mouth with it, as before.

For the same.

Prescribed to King *Charles the First*.

From the same.

To a Pint of Spring Water put four Ounces of Brandy. Wash the Mouth with this Mixture every Morning, and twice or thrice a Day beside; and every Morning roll, for a little while, a Bit of *Roch Allum* to and fro in the Mouth.

To fasten the Teeth, and prevent the Tooth Ach.

From the same.

To a Pint of Spring Water put Half an Ounce of *Sal Ammoniac*, and with this Solution let the Patient wash his Mouth from Time to Time.

For

For a Relaxation or Inflammation of the Uvula, when the Palate of the Mouth is said to be down.

From Dr. Shaw.

When the Complaint is great, stroaking up the Hair of the Head, for some Time, with a little Brandy and Ointment of Marshmallows is said to be serviceable; though it may seem a ridiculous Remedy. Make also the following Powder:

Take of *Armenian* Bole, a Dram; burnt Allum, Ginger, and common Salt, of each one Scruple. Mix.

Let this be blown upon the Uvula with a Quill, or applied to it with an Uvula Spoon.

[Continuing for a good while together to drink hot Baum Tea, or other Tea, swallowing a little at a Time, will commonly answer the Intention in slight Cafes.]

For a newly-taken, tho' violent, Cold.

From the Hon. Robert Boyle.

To four Ounces of Spring Water, in a convenient Vessel, put three Leaves of Coltsfoot, the Eighth Part of a Handful of Maidenhair, and a Stick of Liquorice, for Bigness and Length, like the furthest Joint of the little Finger. Make the Water warm, and, when 'tis ready to boil, put in the afore-mentioned Ingredients, the Liquorice being first sliced and minced. Cover the Pot well; let it boil a few Turns;

Turns; then take it off the Fire, and having presently strain'd it, let the Patient drink it hot, like Tea, being already in Bed. Repeat this three or four Nights together, till there is no more Need of it.

For a Cough.

From Dr. Sydenham.

If the Cough has not yet occasion'd a Fever, it is sufficient to forbid the Use of Flesh and all strong Liquors; that the Patient use moderate Exercise and go into a free Air, and that now and then he shou'd drink a cooling Pectoral Ptisan. [Take of common Barley, Raisins stoned, and Figs, of each two Ounces; Liquorice Root, Half an Ounce; Water, two Quarts. Boil the Water first with the Barley; then add the Raisins; afterwards, towards the End of the Boiling, the Figs and the Liquorice sliced. The Boiling will be compleated, when only a Quart of Liquor remains after straining. Drink a little of it warm now and then as a common Drink.

These few Things are sufficient to tame the Cough, and to prevent the Fever and other Symptoms, which usually accompany it. But it is not safe to use Narcotic and Anodyne Medicines, nor spirituous Liquors and hot Medicines, nor those which provoke Sweat. For tho' Sweat, coming of its own Accord, expels the Cause better than any Thing else; yet when we endeavour to force it by hot Medicines, or strong Liquors, we fire the Blood and endanger the Patient.

For a Fever from a Cold.

From the same.

But if with, or a Day or two after, the Cough, a Fever comes on, with Heat and Cold by Turns, with a Pain in the Limbs and in the Side, attended with a Difficulty of Breathing, the Fever and the worst Symptoms of it are best cured by bleeding in the Arm, a Blister in the Neck, and a Clyster daily injected. Meantime, let the Patient keep from Bed some Hours every Day; abstain from Flesh; drink small Beer (not new, nor quite cold) and Milk and Water, and sometimes a cooling lenient Ptisan (as before order'd for the Cough). If after two or three Days the Pain of the Side be not lessen'd, let him bleed a second Time, and persist in the Use of the Clysters. But note, that the Clysters are not to be continually and long used, when the Disease abates.

By these Means Time is allowed the Disease, whereby the Blood may leisurely shake off those hot Particles which may have fallen upon the Lungs and Pleura, and all the Symptoms are wont to go off easily.

On Recovery, it is proper for the Patient to take two or three Purges; as,

Take Half an Ounce of Tamarinds; two Drams of Sena Leaves; one Dram and a Half of Rhubarb; boil them in six Ounces of Spring Water, till Half is boiled away: Then strain and dissolve in the Liquor Manna and solutive Syrup of Roses, of each an Ounce:

Ounce : Mix them for a Potion for a full grown Person.

For a Cough produced from catching cold.

From the same.

By the gentle Method prescribed above, the Reader may observe, that the Care of the Cough does not require either Bleeding or Clysters, if a Fever be not raised by a hot Regimen and hot Medicines. For the forbidding of Flesh and Wine, and such strong Liquors as are apt to occasion a Fever, and ordering the Sick to go abroad in the open Air, are sufficient to quiet it. But moreover, I order the following Lozenges to be taken often, which indeed are the best I ever knew to stop Coughs which are occasioned by taking cold :

Take of Sugar-Candy, two Pounds and a Half ; boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water, till it sticks to the Fingers : Then add of the Powder of Liquorice, Elecampane, the Seeds of Anise and Angelica, of each Half an Ounce ; of the Powders of Orrice, and of Flower of Sulphur, of each two Drams ; of the Chymical Oil of Anniseeds, two Scruples : Make Tablets according to Art, which let the Patient always carry in his Pocket, and take one of them often.

For Coughs.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle*.

Boil good Turneps in Water, and having epressed the Juice, mix with it as much finely-powdered Sugar-Candy as will bring it into a Kind of a Syrup, of which let the Patient swallow a little as slowly as he can, from Time to Time. This is called an experienced Medicine. Another, entitled an excellent Remedy, is,

Take of Virgin Honey, two Ounces; of Red Roses, warily dried and finely powdered, Half an Ounce; of choice Sulphur, very well sifted, two Drams; of good *Benjamin*, reduced to fine Powder, one Dram. Beat and mix all these very well; and of this let the Patient take a little from Time to Time.

To ripen Coughs and hasten the Expectoration of Phlegm.

From the same.

Cut Onions into Slices, and fry them with fresh Butter, as for eating. Then take them out of the Frying-pan, and boil them in new Milk till it be well impregnated with them, and they become tender. Of this Mixture let the Patient take a moderate Quantity from Time to Time. This is said to be a potent Medicine, for those that can bear it.

For a sore Throat.

From the same.

Take Houfeleek, and having lightly beaten it in a Glaſs or Stone Mortar, prefs out the Juice hard between two Plates. To this Juice put almoſt an equal Quantity of Virgin Honey. Mix them well, and add to the Mixture a little burnt Allum, as much as is requiſite to give it a diſcernable alluminous Taſte. Let the Patient take ſome of this, from Time to Time, with a Liquorice Stick, or ſome ſuch Thing.

A homely, but experienced, Remedy for a ſore Throat.

From the ſame.

Into the Leg of a Worſted Stocking, that has been worn next the Fleſh, put a ſufficient Quantity of good Sea Salt exactly dried; and this Salt being put in warm, if not hot, the Stocking is to be tied about the Patient's Neck, and kept on all Night. If by the next day the Diſtemper be not removed, you may apply a good Quantity of freſh Salt in the ſame Stocking, as before, the Night following.

A tried Medicine for a ſore Throat, cauſed by acid Humours in the internal Parts of it.

Take Half a Handful of the Leaves of common Mallows, and boil them in about a Pint of new Milk near Half an Hour; then let it run through a

clean Cloth, and let the Patient use it a little warm three or four Times a Day as a Gargle; or else let him use it by holding it in his Mouth, and letting some Drops slide slowly down his Throat.

For that Kind of sore Mouth called a Thrush.

From the same.

Take an Egg and put out the Meat; then fill it with the Juice of Red Sage, and set it on hot Embers till it boils. Skim it so long as any Scum rises. Then take as much Allum beaten as the Bigness of a Pea and Half a Spoonful of Honey: Let this be put in the Egg and boil it a little. Take it off, and when it is cold rub the Mouth with it as often as you see Cause.

For a dry or convulsive Asthma.

From the same.

Take choice Saffron. Reduce it, by rubbing it in a Stone or Glass Mortar, to a Kind of gross Powder. Give eight or ten Grains of this at Bed Time, made up into the Form of Pills with Syrup of Violets, or any other convenient Syrup or Conserve to embody it with.

For

For asthmatic Coughs.

From the same.

Take two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds fresh drawn; put them upon one Dram of Flower of Brimstone; keep them for a Fortnight digesting in a moderate Heat; then decant off the Oil, or pass it through a clean Linen Rag, to keep back the Brimstone. Of this Liquor give a Tea-Spoonful or two at a Time.

For a consumptive Cough.

From the same.

Take eight, ten, or twelve large Raisins of the Sun, and having slit them open, take out the little Kernels, and stuff the Raisins with the Tops or small tender Leaves of Rue; and let the Patient take them, either as they are, or in the Form of a Bolus, or the like, pretty early in the Morning, fasting after them two or three Hours at least, if he cannot conveniently fast till Noon. This easy Method is affirmed to have cured a Gentlewoman that had taken much Physic, but without Effect, for this Disorder.

For the Hooping Cough.

From the same.

Make Syrup of Penny-Royal, or of Ground-Ivy, moderately tart with Oil of Vitriol. Of this let the

Patient take very leifurely about a Quarter of a Spoonful from Time to Time. This is alfo useful whenever the Lungs are stuffed,

For the same.

Rub the Palms of the Hands and the Soles of the Feet, Morning and Evening with Oil of Amber and Spirit of Hartshorn, equal Parts, mixt, and the Backbone with Rum.

This was prefcribed by a Phyfician of the firft Rank in Town for the Children of a noble Family; and in the only two Inftances wherein the Compiler of thefe Papers has had an Opportunity of trying it, he has found it effectual, without any internal Application.

For the same.

From Dr. Cheyne.

Take two or three Handfuls of Millepedes, drown them in a fufficient Quantity of White Wine, then ftrongly exprefs or squeeze out the Juice. This given by Spoonfuls, (to which End it may be sweetened with Sugar) will infallibly cure Childrens Convulfive or Chin Coughs,

[This is alfo an excellent Medicine for the Jaundice; in which Cafe we would particularly recommend Rhenifh for the Wine to drown them in.]

For

For the same.

From the *London Chronicle*.

Take Oil of Mace, Half an Ounce; old Tallow Candle, about an Inch and a Half; Saffron, one Pennyworth; best *French* Brandy, a Quarter of a Pint. Let them just simmer together over the Fire in a new earthen Pipkin. Cut a Piece of brown Paper in the Shape of an Heart; spread the Ointment on the Paper; apply it to the Stomach, the sharp End uppermost. Anoint the Stomach Night and Morning with this Ointment, still keeping the Paper on.

For the Hiccup even in Fevers.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle*.

Give two or three preserved Damscens at a Time. [Or, drop a single Drop of Chymical Oil of Cinnamon upon a Lump of fine Sugar, and let it dissolve in the Mouth leisurely. Dr. *Sydenham* orders two Drams of Diascordium.]

For a Hoarseness upon a Cold.

From the same.

Sweeten three Ounces of Hyssop Water with Sugar-Candy: Beat well into it the Yolk of an Egg, and drink it at a Draught. Repeat it as needful.

For

*For Hoarsness and asthmatical Coughs.**From Dr. Shaw.*

Take fifteen or twenty Drops of Balsam of Sulphur anisated twice or thrice a Day with a little Sugar.

*For a Quinsey.**From Dr. Sydenham.*

Bleed largely from the Arm. Touch the inflamed Parts with Honey of Roses made very sharp with Spirit of Vitriol, or of Sulphur, or with Spirit of Vitriol only. Let the following Gargarism be held in the Mouth, without any Agitation, till it grows hot; then spit it out, and every now and then repeat it:

Take Plantane Water, Rose Water and Frog Sperm Water, of each four Ounces; the Whites of three Eggs reduced to Water by shaking; Sugar-Candy, three Drams: Mix and make a Gargarism.

The following cooling Emulsion must be daily used:

Take five Almonds peeled; Seeds of Mellons and Pompions, of each Half an Ounce; white Poppy Seeds, three Drams; Barley Water, a Pint and a Half; Rose Water, two Drams: With a sufficient Quantity of Sugar-Candy make an Emulsion according to Art. The Dose is four Ounces every four Hours.

Next

Next Morning, if the Fever and Difficulty of Swallowing be abated, take the following purging Position :

Take of Cream of Tartar powder'd, two Scruples; first dissolve it over the Fire in four Ounces of Elder Flower Water; then dissolve in it an Ounce and a Half of Manna; strain, and add opening Syrup of Roses, Half an Ounce: Mix for one Dose. This is to be continued three Days, resting a Day between each Dose.

But if the Fever and Difficulty of Swallowing still continue, the Bleeding must be repeated, and the Purgation delayed till the Day after.

If yet the Disease is obstinate (which very rarely happens), both the Bleeding and purging must be again repeated.

A large and sharp blistering Plaister should be applied to the hinder Part of the Neck after the first letting of Blood.

Every Day that is free from purging let a cooling and softening Clyster be injected in the Morning. It may be made of the following Ingredients :

Take Milk, ten Ounces; Oil of Cammomile, three Ounces; Honey of the Herb Mercury, brown Sugar and Pulp of Cassia, of each an Ounce; and Oil of Anniseed, Half a Dram.

Let the Patient be sure to abstain from his Bed a great Part of the Day. Let him use a thin Diet,
feeding

feeding upon Barley or Oatmeal Broths, and such like Things, and drinking Small Beer hopped and Milk and Water lukewarm for his ordinary Drink.

[But as it sometimes happens in this Disorder that the Patient is suffocated before the proposed Methods can take Effect, the two following Prescriptions will recommend the Expediency in such desperate Cases of opening a Passage in the Windpipe (where a Surgeon can be had) for Respiration and Nourishment, as the only and effectual and safe Means of preserving the Patient's Life, till proper Remedies can take Place.

To prevent Suffocations in desperate Quinsies.

From Riverius.

A certain Man, seized with a Quinsy, had the upper part of the Oesophagus, or Windpipe, so closely shut up from the Inflammation, that he was utterly incapable of glutting. In this Extremity a Catheter was inserted into the Oesophagus, and a Syringe fitted to the Catheter, through which Broths and other Remedies were injected, by Means of which, and copious Bleedings, (which he was thus enabled to endure) the Patient was restored.

For the same.

From Dr. William Musgrave.

Laryngotomy (or the Incision of the Throat) is highly to be valued, for that in the greatest Extremity,

ty, when a Man is in most imminent Danger of Suffocation, and, to all Appearance, within a very few Minutes of his last, by opening a new Passage for Breath, it gives speedy and certain Relief, and this when all other Methods fail, and without any considerable Injury from the Instrument. The Patient in a Minute or two is brought from the Struggles of Death to a State of Complacency, Ease, and Security. In the large Field of practical Physic, perhaps, there is not any one Method that works so great a Change for the better in so short a Time. This ought to be put in Practice in violent Quinsies and other Dangers of Suffocation from Causes of a like Nature; for that the Wound is curable appears from Experience. *Philosoph. Transact.*

A Pultice of the green Leaves of Wormwood, beat up with Hog's Lard, was commended to Mr. Ray by Dr. Hulse, as a good external Remedy against the Swelling of the Tonsils and the Quinsy. *Med. Diet. in Absinthium.*

For Cancers, scirrhus and oedematous Tumors, malignant and fistulous Ulcers and Cataracts.

From Dr. Storcke, of Vienna.

Boil a Quantity of the fresh Juice of new-gathered Hemlock, with a gentle Heat, in an earthen Vessel, to the Consistence of a thick Extract. Let this be formed, with a sufficient Quantity of the Powder of dried Leaves, into a Mass; from which let Pills of two Grains each be made.

This

This Extract may likewise be administered in the Form of Bolusses, Mixtures, or any other convenient Shape, to prevent the Patient's being nauseated with the continual Use of Pills.

In the first Case, which was cancerous, the Doctor gave two Pills in the Morning and two in the Afternoon, which completed the Cure in six Weeks. A flaccid Bag, remaining from the Swelling, disappeared in six Days by often rubbing the Part with a Piece of Linen impregnated with the aromatic Fumes of Mastich, Olibanum, and Myrrh.

The next Case was of a Woman of 30, with two cancerous Ulcers, who took the same Doses for ten Weeks, when, the Cure proceeding slowly, the Quantity was doubled, and the Cure completed in nine Months more. The Pills were washed down with an Infusion of the Leaves of Male Speedwel, and several gentle Purges given in the Course of the Cure.

The third was a Woman of 24, with a large schirrous Tumor in the right Breast. She took three Pills every Morning for three Months, and was cured.

The fourth was a young Girl with a foul fetid Ulcer in the left Breast. She took three Pills Morning and Evening, and a Fomentation of the Leaves of Hemlock was applied. She was cured in two Months.

Another was a Woman with a schirrous Tumor in the right Breast, and her sucking Child with several Tumors. Both were soon cured by the Mother's taking the Pills as in the last Case. Another

Another was, the desperate Case of a Woman of 23, whose Glands round her whole Neck were swelled and schirrous, many of them eaten with cancerous Ulcers, with a fetid and malignant Humor. The ichorous Matter had corroded the cellular Membrane and produced Sinuses and Fistulas. She us'd the Fomentation; took four Pills thrice a Day, and with them an Infusion of Ground-Ivy, Male Speedwel, Agrimony, &c. In twenty-one Days there was a prodigious Alteration for the better. On the thirty second Day most of the Sinuses were closed, except two large callous Fistulas, which were cut and cured by the same Fomentations and the Pills in a Fortnight. She then took a Purge, viz. Half a Dram of Rhubarb, eight Grains of Scammony, and fifteen Grains of Sal Polychrest, which worked six Times without weakening. She then took six Pills thrice a Day for a Month, and was cured.

Another was, a Girl of 18. Her Neck swollen thicker than her Head and entirely schirrous; several Parts turn'd into stinking Ulcers, with Night-Sweats, Weakness and Wasting. Among the Ulcers were innumerable Sinuses and Fistulas. She could get no Sleep for Pain, therefore took Opium at Night, and three of the Pills twice a Day for a Fortnight, with an Infusion of Ground-Ivy, Scabious and Male Speedwel and a large Quantity of Milk; and outwardly the Hemlock Fomentation. She then took four Pills at a Time twice a Day, still using the Fomentation. At the End of thirty Days, all promised well; three callous Fistulas were cut; and on the 90th Day she was cured and dismissed.

Another

Another Case was a most dreadful Pox of a Man of 50. He took six Pills thrice a Day, using the Fomentation. In thirty Days he seemed to be cured; but an Itching remaining, the rest was done by Anti-venereal Remedies.

A considerable Induration in the anterior Part of the Belly of a Woman was cured by the Pills only.

Schirruses in the Liver and the consequent Jaundice have been dissolved by the same Means.

Two Cases are given of Persons blind with Cataracts cured in a short Time by the Use of the Pills, which act insensibly.

This curious Account is extracted from an Epitome of *Storcke's* Latin Treatise, in the *London Chronicle* of Sept. 6, 1760.

A subsequent Discourse, in the *London Chronicle* of March 28, 1761, observes it to be highly important that the very Plant, directed by Dr. *Storcke*, be administered, and no other. The Doctor has transmitted hither a Specimen of the Plant he has employ'd. It is the *Cicuta vulgaris* of the Botanists, or *Common Hemlock*.

The *Cicutaria vulgaris* of the Botanists, in some Parts called *Cow-Weed*, in others *Wild Cicely*, much resembles it in the Spring, before the Stalks of the Leaves of the *Common Hemlock* are interspers'd with purple Spots; and therefore may then more easily be mistaken for it; tho' even then the Leaves of the *Common Hemlock* smell much stronger, are more minutely

nutely divided, and of a deeper green colour. Afterwards indeed the Plants are more easily distinguished, as the *Cow Weed* flowers at the End of *April* and the Beginning of *May*; whereas the *Common Hemlock* does not flower till *June*, when the other is past. The flowering Stalk of the *Cow Weed* is also furrowed and somewhat downy; but that of the *Common Hemlock* smooth, even, and always spotted. They also differ essentially in their Seeds. Those of the *Cow Weed* are long, smooth, and black, when ripe; but those of the *Common Hemlock* are small, channelled, and swelling towards their Middle.

There is another Plant, the *Cicuta minor* of *Parkinson*, or *Cicutaria tenuifolia* of *Ray*, very like the *Common Hemlock*, and most liable to be taken for it in Summer or Autumn. It is easily distinguished, however, as it is an annual Plant, and is produced and flowers late in the Season, as it is of the Colour and Shape of Parsley, and its flowering Stalks have no purple or other Spots, nor has it the strong Smell peculiar to the *Common Hemlock*.

There is yet a third Plant, Mr. *Ray's Small Hemlock Chervil*, with rough Seeds, which *Caspar Bauhin* denominates *Myrrhis sylvestris seminibus asperis*, which frequently grows along with and is mixt with the *Common Hemlock*. This, like the *Cow Weed*, can only be mistaken for it in the Spring. But it may then be distinguished, as its Leaves are more finely cut, of a paler Colour, are less strong in Smell, and without Spots; as it flowers in *April*, and the Seeds are ripe before the *Common Hemlock* begins to flower, and these Seeds are cylindrical, rough, and terminated in an oblong Point.

The Leaves of the *Common Hemlock* are most fit for Medicinal Purposes, when collected in dry Weather, from the Middle of *May* to the Time that the flowering Stems begin to shoot; as by that Time the Plant will have felt the Effects of the warm Sun, have acquired an highly virose Smell, and the Stems of the Leaves are covered with purple Spots, an Argument of the Exaltation of its Juices.

Accordingly, we find this *English Hemlock* effectual, by the *London Chronicle* of *November 3, 1761*, in the Case of *Mr. Henry Mitchell*, of *New Inn*. He was corpulent, with hard and painful Swellings of the Legs, which had several Ulcers, and the Tendons contracted from the Calf to the Heel. The Humour, which ran into his Shoes, was so sharp that it brought other Ulcers, wherever it touched. In Bed the Itching of his whole Body was intolerable. At length his Thighs, Arms, and Head were swelled and inflamed. He was hot, dry, and his Spittle, from brackish, became salt.

Dr. Watson ordered him to lose 12 Ounces of Blood, to take a cooling Purge, to have his Legs fomented Night and Morning with a Decoction of *Hemlock* for Half an Hour, and to use a warm Poultice of the boiled Herb, beat up with Oatmeal and Lard, after each fomenting, from the Knees to the Ancles, to be changed twice a Day. He was to abstain from Animal Food for the present, to drink plentifully of Milk and Water, or any other diluting Liquor, and to repeat the Purge at Intervals.

In a Month, the Swellings were gone, the Ulcers healed, and the Fomentation left off. The Poultice
was

was continued a Fortnight longer, when the Indurations were all softened, and a perfect Cure completed.

For the Pleurisy.

From Dr. Sydenham.

This dangerous Disease, skilfully managed, may be easily overcome. The Cure depends wholly on Bleeding. Take ten Ounces of Blood from the Arm of the pained Side; and let the following Potion be drank immediately after, viz. Take of Corn Poppy Water, four Ounces; Sal Prunell, a Dram; Syrup of Violets, an Ounce: Mix them for a Draught. Also,

Take seven sweet Almonds; Melon Seeds and Pompion Seeds, of each Half an Ounce; white Poppy Seeds, two Drams: Beat them together in a Marble Mortar, pouring in gradually a Pint and a Half of Barley Water, two Ounces of Rose Water, and Half an Ounce of Sugar-Candy. Mix and make an Emulsion; of which take four Ounces every four Hours. Also,

Take of the pectoral Decoction, one Quart; Syrup of Violets and of Maiden Hair, of each an Ounce and a Half: Mix and make an Apozem; the Dose is Half a Pint thrice a Day. Also,

Take of Oil of sweet Almonds, two Ounces; Syrup of Violets and Maidenhair, of each one Ounce;

F z

Sugar-

Sugar-Candy, Half a Dram: Mix and make a Linctus to be used frequently.

Also Oil of sweet Almonds, taken by itself, or Linseed Oil, newly drawn, are often given with good Success.

Abstain wholly from Flesh and from Broths made with it, how small soever. Use Broths made with Barley and Oats, and Panada, and for ordinary Drink a Ptisan, made of the Decoction of Barley, with the Roots of Sorrel and Liquorice, and sometimes Small Beer. Make also the following Ointment,

Take Oil of Lillies, of sweet Almonds, and the Ointment of Dialthea, of each one Ounce: Mix and make a Liniment, with which anoint the Part affected Morning and Evening, covering it with a warm Cabbage Leaf.

Let the Use of these Remedies be continued thro' the whole Course of the Disease.

The Bleeding must be repeated in the same Quantity upon the very first Day, if the Pain be very violent, otherwise the next Day.

The same must be again repeated on the third and fourth Days (if the Person does not recover before that Time) when the Pain and other Symptoms are violent.

But if the Disease be milder and less dangerous, or if the Patient has not Strength to bear the Loss of
so

so much Blood in so short a Time, the Patient may rest a Day or two between each of the Bleedings.

A confirmed Pleurisy in grown Persons is rarely cured under forty Ounces of Blood. But in Children the Cure is commonly perfected by once or twice moderately bleeding.

You must not forbear to repeat the Bleeding, though a Looseness should happen; for thus the Looseness will be soon stopped, without the Use of binding Medicines.

Clysters may be wholly omitted or injected, at the greatest Distances between the Bleedings, and such as are only made of Milk and Sugar.

The Patient must not be kept too hot, and therefore should abstain from Bed some Hours every Day, according to his Strength. This Caution is of great Importance; for it sometimes happens, if the Sick be constantly confined to his Bed, that the Symptoms cannot be mitigated, either by repeated Bleedings, or any other cooling Remedies.

Immediately after the last Bleeding, or perhaps sooner, all the Symptoms abate, and the Patient (who for some Days longer must abstain from solid Meats and all Spirituous Liquors) gradually recovers his wonted Strength, when it will not be improper to give this gentle Purge, viz.

Take Half an Ounce of Tamarinds, two Drams of Sena Leaves, one Dram and a Half of Rhubarb, boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water to three
F 3 Ounces;

Ounces ; then strain them, and dissolve in the Liquor Manna and solutive Syrup of Roses, of each an Ounce : Mix them for a Potion.

This Disease, which if otherwise handled, may be justly reckoned amongst the widest and most fatal Gates of Death, may, according to this Method, be cured as safely and certainly as any other whatsoever, not to mention the Speediness of the Cure. Nor did ever any Person receive the least Injury by so plentiful an Evacuation of Blood.

Remember therefore that the Cure depends upon the regular Bleedings, and that a large Orifice be made, that the Blood may spin out freely ; for the Bleeding is not so serviceable, when the Blood runs down the Arm,

For the same.

From Dr. Bowles.

Mistleto is an Arcanum against a Pleurisy, being taken [as much as will lie upon a Shilling, in Powder] once, and again, and a third Time, in Water of Carduus and Poppy. Dr. James's Medical Dictionary, under the Article of *Viscum*.

For a true Peripneumony.

From Dr. Sydenham.

A true Peripneumony is purely of the same Kind with a Pleurisy, and only differs from it in this, that

a Peripneumony does more universally affect the Lungs. And both Diseases are cured by the same Method, namely by Bleeding chiefly, and by cooling Medicines

For a Bastard Peripneumony.

From the same.

It appears on the Approach or at the End of Winter. The Sick is troubled with Heat and Cold by Turns, Dizziness, Redness of Cheeks or Eyes, a Cough, with rending Pain of the Head, vomiting of liquid Things, the Urine thick and red, the Blood pleuritic, resembling melted Tallow when cold, the Breath thick and short, with a Pain in the Breast. This is plainly distinguished from a dry Asthma, in which no Signs of a Fever appear, but are manifestly discovered in this, though much more obscure and less violent than in a true Peripneumony.

Let ten Ounces of Blood be taken from the right Arm, the Patient lying in Bed while it is done, and not rising till two or three Hours after. For lying in Bed, he will better bear the taking away of ten Ounces, than of six or seven when up. The next Day let him take the following purging Potion,

Take of the Extract of Cassia, one Ounce ; of Liquorice, two Drams ; four fat Figs ; of Sena, two Drams and a Half ; Agaric trokiscated, one Dram ; boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Water. In four Ounces of the strained Liquor dissolve one Ounce of

Manna, and Half an Ounce of Syrup of Roses solutive : Mix and make a Potion.

But if he cannot take a Potion, let him take two Scruples of the Pills Cochia the Great, at Four in the Morning.

The Day following extract a like Quantity of Blood ; and the Day after repeat the purging Potion, or the Pills, which Purging must also be again repeated once in three Days, if the Patient's Strength will allow it.

If the Symptoms still continue, he must be again let Blood, once, twice, or oftener, after resting some Days, as you see Occasion. But for the most Part the second Bleeding is sufficient. And particularly, if the Patient be of a gross Habit of Body, and especially if he be past the Flower of his Age, instead of more Bleeding, frequent Purging may be used.

On the Days that he does not purge, let him use this particular Decoction,

Take common Barley, Raisins stoned and Figs, of each two Ounces ; Liquorice Root, Half an Ounce ; Water, two Quarts. Boil the Water first with the Barley ; then add the Raisins, and afterwards, towards the End of the Boiling, the Figs and Liquorice. The Boiling will be completed when only a Quart of Liquor remains after straining. Drink it warm as common Drink.

Oil of sweet Almonds is also useful.

Avoid

Avoid Flesh and the Broth of it, but especially Spirituous Liquors; instead of which a Ptisan of Barley and Liquorice may be allowed, and Small Beer, if he desires it.

For the Asthma.

From the same.

Let ten Ounces of Blood be taken from the right Arm. On the next Day take the common purging Potion, viz.

Take Half an Ounce of Tamarinds; two Drams of Sena Leaves; one Dram and a Half of Rhubarb. Boil them in six Ounces of Spring Water to three Ounces; then strain them, and dissolve in the Liquor Manna and solutive Syrup of Roses, of each an Ounce: Mix them for a Potion, which must be repeated once every third Day, till three Doses have been taken.

On the Days between the Purging proceed thus:

Of two Drams of Anniseed, in fine Powder, with a sufficient Quantity of Lucatelli's Balsam, make 12 Pills. Of which let him take three in the Morning, and as many at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, drinking after them four Ounces of the following bitter Decoction warm,

Take Roots of Calamus aromaticus and Gentian, each two Drams; Galangal four Scruples; Tops of Centaury, dried Wormwood, Cammomile Flowers,
and

French Lavender, of each a Dram; boil in three Pints of Water to a Quart, adding at last Carraway Seeds bruised, Half an Ounce: Strain it off.

If the Symptoms still remain, the whole Process must be repeated.

For the same.

From the Hon. Robert Boyle.

Mix of Juice of Hyssop and Honey equal Quantities. Boil, scum, and make a Syrup. Take four Spoonfuls, Morning, Noon, and Night.

For a Consumption.

From Dr. Sydenham.

If the Cough, by long and violent Concussions of the Lungs, hath exceedingly weakened them, and thereby introduced a Pthisis or Consumption, proceed thus,

Pour ten Drops of Balsam of Peru into a Spoonful of Syrup of Ground Ivy, or (if the Patient dislikes that) of Sugar-Candy, by boiling three Half Pints of Spring Water with a Pound; and let him take it thrice a Day, drinking after it four Ounces of the bitter Decoction ordered for the Asthma. But if that occasions a Looseness, let him diminish the Dose to three Ounces.

But

But of all the Remedies that have been hitherto invented, the most excellent and efficacious is, for the Patient to take long and far Journies on Horseback. And those who have past the Years of their Youth, must spend more Time in this Exercise than Boys or young Men. The Bark is not a more certain Remedy for Agues, than Riding for a Consumption.

For the same.

From Dr. *Shaw*.

It is necessary to add, that balsamic Liquids, such as Tea mixed with Milk, Chocolate made with the Tincture of Tea, Panada with Wine and Spice, Jellies, Sago, nourishing Broths, prepared with Mace, Hartshorn Shavings, Raisins, Figs, Dates, and Eringo Roots; Afs's Milk drank long and plentifully, with the testaceous Powders; Garden Snails boiled in Milk and long continued; a warm clear Air, frequent bodily Exercise, especially Riding, and pleasant Conversation, are all good in this Case, and some of them absolutely necessary.

For a Consumption very far gone.

From *Riverius*, communicated by Dr. *Desgrandespres*.

The Patient was a Youth of fourteen, in the 8th Month of his Disorder, having a great Looseness, and extremely emaciated. The Lungs were ulcerated and coughed up by little Bits, which, cast upon the Coals, produced a most grievous Stench. His
Breath

Breath was fætid and cadaverous, and all Symptoms foretold an approaching Diffolution ; infomuch that this learned Phyfician had no Hopes of his Recovery, and declared that he could prefcribe nothing towards it, unlefs his Friends would try what Effect his fuck-
ing the Breast Milk of a good wet Nurfe might have upon him.

This was tried accordingly, and fucceeded.

In four Days an Alteration for the better was perceived, and in two Months the Patient was reftored to perfect Health. This Confumption drew its Origin from an ill-managed Pleurify.

The Doctor fays, that he had experienced this Remedy in feveral others, as well as in his own Cafe and that of his Son, and of two noble Perfons who had fpit Blood copioufly.

For a confumptive Habit.

From the Hon. Robert Boyle.

Take eight or ten Crawfish (or if they be not of the largeft Size, a Dozen) ; take out the blackeft Gut or String, and boil them in Barley Water, (which is thus made,

Take two Ounces of Pearl Barley ; wash it with fome cold Water ; then pour upon it about Half a Pint of Spring Water, and boil it a little while ; then throw this Water, which will be coloured, away, and put the Barley into two Quarts of fresh Spring Water,

ter, first made boiling hot, and boil it away to Half,) till they become very red ; then take them out, and beat them long, Shells and all, in a Marble Mortar to a soft Mash, and in a Press strongly squeeze out the Juice. Take this Juice, either alone or mixed with about an equal Part of Chicken Broth, or some such nourishing Liquor, often.

Mr. *Boyle* says that this has recovered divers in Consumptions.

The Remedy is very ancient and approved for dry Consumptions.

For the same.

Take of the Stomach Pills, with Gum, one Dram; of Flour of Brimstone, a Dram and a Half; Salt of Amber volatile, Half a Dram; Millepedes, one Dram : Make these into moderate Pills with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of Sulphur with Turpentine, whereof let three or four be taken Morning and Evening every Day, drinking after it a large Spoonful of Syrup of Balsam.

The Writer gives this as a Family Medicine of his own, the wonderful Efficacy of which has been long experienced.

For

For a continual Fever.

From Dr. Sydenham.

If the Blood be weak of itself, as it commonly is in Children, or when it wants Spirits, as in old Age, and in young Men weakened by long Sicknefs, forbear bleeding. But if the Patient be young, of a strong Constitution and sanguine Temper, take away twelve Ounces of Blood.

If he was inclined to vomit at the Beginning of the Fever, let him take twenty-five Grains of Ipecacuanha in a Glas of White Wine, working it off with plenteous Draughts of Cammomile Tea. The same Vomit will do for Children, in Quantities proportioned to their Age.

After the Vomit, let him take the following Anodyne at Bed-Time,

Take of red Poppy Water, two Ounces; of Aqua mirabilis, two Drams; of Syrup of white and red Poppies, each Half an Ounce: Mix and make a Draught.

The Patient is now to keep his Bed. The next Day, if the Fever be still violent, so that he is in Danger of a Phrensy, or other ill Symptoms, let the following Clyster be injected,

Take of the common Decoction for a Clyster, one Pint; of Syrup of Violets and brown Sugar, each
two

two Ounces : Mix and make a Clyster. This is to be repeated upon Occasion.

[The common Decoction for Clysters is thus made: Take of dry Mallow Leaves, one Ounce; dried Cammomile Flowers and sweet Fennel Seeds, of each Half an Ounce; Water, somewhat more than a Pint: Boil and strain it off.]

In Cases of a very sanguine Constitution, and in the Flower of their Age; or in others who have inflamed their Blood by drinking Wine, it is necessary to repeat the Bleeding. But commonly, and excepting the Cases just mentioned, the Effervescence may be sufficiently restrained by the Use of the above Clysters, of which I order one every Day, or every other Day, as the Case requires, to the tenth Day of the Disease, (and even to the twelfth, if the Patient be young and the Fermentation too high) unless much Blood has been taken, or the Patient is old; for then the frequent Use of Clysters is improper.

But observe, that, whether Bleeding has been used or not, if the Effervescence be too low, we must wholly abstain from the Use of Clysters, even before the tenth Day, and much more if it be past. For when, by proper Evacuations, the Sick is out of Danger from those Symptoms which are occasioned by too great an Ebullition, or when the Disease is in its Declination, the more the Body is bound in Reason, the less Danger there is.

Wherefore if the preceding Evacuations have induced, as it were, a Laxity of the Mass of Blood, or threaten the same, or if the Fever goes off before
its

its due Time (a Fortnight), I do not only leave off Clysters, but administer Cordials, beginning with such as are weak, and gradually encreasing in Strength, as in the following Forms,

Take of the Waters of Borage, Compound Scordium, black Cherries, each two Ounces; of Cinnamon Water, with Barley, one Ounce; of Pearls prepared, two Drams; of crystalline Sugar, a sufficient Quantity: Mix them. Take four Spoonfuls often in a Day, especially in the Fits.

Somewhat stronger;

Take of the Waters of the whole Citron and of Strawberries, each three Ounces; of the cordial Water of *Saxony*, one Ounce; of Treacle Water, of the Syrup of Balm of *Fernclius*, of Gilliflowers, and of the Juice of Citron, each Half an Ounce: Mingle them, make a Julep, of which take often.

Stronger still,

Take of *Gascoign's* Powder of the Oriental and Occidental Bezoar Stone, and of Contrayerva, each one Scruple; one Leaf of Gold: Mingle them and make a very fine Powder. Take twelve Grains as oft as there is Occasion, in the Syrup of the Juice of Citron and Gilliflowers, each two Drams, drinking after it a few Spoonfuls of the above Julep.

BUT REMEMBER, that the *too early Use of Cordials is very prejudicial, where copious Bleeding has not first been used, and there has been no other considerable Evacuation,*

cuations, or when the Sick has not passed the Vigour of his Age.

On the contrary, if the Person be weakened by large Evacuations, or be aged, I give Cordials even at the Beginning of the Fever. But on the twelfth Day of the Disease, Things then tending to Secretion, we may be freer in the Use of them.

If the Fermentation goes on well, the Impurities of the Blood will be thrown off about the fourteenth Day. Therefore by using Clysters, Purges, Bleeding or other Coolers about the Declination of the Disease, you lessen the necessary Fermentation and continue the Disorder much longer, or perhaps lay the Foundation of a new Fever, unless it happens to turn to an Ague.

If now on the fifteenth Day there be a laudable Separation of Urine, and a plain Remission of all the Symptoms, (but if otherwise, on the seventeenth Day, let him take a Dose of the common purging Potion ordered in the Asthma, which may afterwards be repeated once or twice.

When the first Purging is over, let the Patient (having hitherto been kept in Bed) rise and return gradually to his usual Diet.

It frequently happens, especially in old Men, that the Sick, though the Fever be cured, and the Body well purged, is nevertheless very weak, coughing and hawking up much clammy Phlegm. In this Case, I order the Patient to drink old *Malaga* or *Muskadine*,
G
with

with a Toast, which will strengthen the Crasis of the Blood, and remove that Symptom in a few Days.

If the Fever, by ill Management, shall have continued longer, as it sometimes will for forty Days or more, when other Remedies have been used without Success, apply the vigorous Heat of young People to the Patient, by which great Quantities of vigorous Effluvia may from the sound and strong Body be transfused into the weak one of the Sick. And this Way of transmitting balsamic Spirits into the Patient has been used with good Success.

And now I must acquaint you, that when called to poor Persons, not able to pay for a long Course of Physic, I did nothing besides Bleeding and Purging, (if they were indicated) but order them to keep their Beds all the Time of their Sickness, and to drink Oatmeal and Barley Broths, and the like; and that they should drink moderately Small Beer warmed, to quench Thirst; that they should have a Clyster of Milk and Sugar every Day, or every other Day, till the tenth or eleventh Day. Separation being now begun, if it were slow, I allowed them now and then stronger Drink instead of a Cordial; and so without more ado, except that I used to give a gentle Purge at the End of the Disease, they were cured.

If through the Course of the Fever, the Sick be troubled with a Cough and Difficulty of Expectoration, let him take a Tea Spoonful now and then of Oil of sweet Almonds.

For the Scarlet Fever.

From the same.

At the Beginning the Patient shakes and shivers as in other Fevers; but is not very sick. Afterwards the Skin is spotted with small red Spots. They are more frequent and larger and redder than the Measles, but not so uniform. They continue two or three Days, and then vanish. After them, some Scales, like Bran, are sprinkled over the Body, and these Scales come and go successively twice or thrice.

Forbear Bleeding, Clysters, and Cordials. It is sufficient that the Sick abstain wholly from Flesh and Spirituous Liquors, and keep always within, but not always in Bed. When the Scales are quite gone off, and the Symptoms ceased, if he be a grown Person, let him take a Dose of the common purging Potion ordered in the Asthma.

[But as whole Families at a Time, and especially Children, are subject to this Disorder, the following Sort of Purge is more accommodated to the latter,

Slice a Quarter of an Ounce of the best Rhubarb into Half a Pint of scalding Water; add two Ounces of Manna: Let it stand twelve Hours, stirring it now and then that the Manna may dissolve. This will make four Doses, when strained, for Children of ten or twelve Years of Age.]

If epileptic Convulsions or a sleepy Senselessness come on at the Beginning of the Eruption, as some-

times happens to Children and young People, a large strong Blister must be applied to the Neck, and a Dose of Diacodium (an Ounce for a grown Person, Half that Quantity for one of ten or twelve Years, and so in Proportion) must be presently given, and repeated every Night till the Patient recovers. He must use for his ordinary Drink Milk boiled with thrice the Quantity of Water, and must forbear Flesh.

For the Fever in Children.

From the same.

Let two Leaches be applied, one behind each Ear, and a Blister to the Neck. Let them be purged with Beer, in which Rhubarb has been infused. If after this the Fever intermits, use the following Julep,

Take Black Cherry Water and Rhenish Wine, of each two Ounces; the *Peruvian* Bark in fine Powder, three Drams; Syrup of Clove Gilliflowers, one Ounce: Mix them, and make a Julep. The Dose is a Spoonful or two, according to the Child's Age, every four Hours, till the Fits return no more; pouring into every second Dose, if there be a Purging, one or two Drops of Liquid Laudanum.

The Rhubarb is thus infused in Beer: Put two Drams of Rhubarb sliced into a Quart Bottle of Small Beer; after it is drunk up, pour upon the same Rhubarb another Quart of Small Beer, and so a
third

third Time. Let the Child use it for ordinary Drink, till the Intermission of the Fever.

The same Infusion will cure the hectic Fever in Children, when they languish with Heat and Dejection of Appetite, and the Trunk of the Body and the Limbs are extenuated. In which Case, they must continue to use it for ordinary Drink till the Heat is gone, and the Appetite returns. But if you find it purges too strongly, as soon as one Pint is drunk up, let another be immediately added to what remains.

For the Fevers of Children caused by Breeding of Teeth.

From the same.

Let two, three, or four Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn, according to the Age of the Child, be exhibited every four Hours in a Spoonful or two of Black Cherry Water, or some other convenient Julep, repeating it four or six Times.

For the Worm Fever.

From *Riverius*.

The Case is given of a young Woman, twelve Years old, afflicted with a continual Fever and a most troublesome Purging, in which the excrementitious Matter was Ash coloured, as usual in Worm Cases.

Detergent Clysters of sweet Ingredients, the common Potions against Worms, and Powder of Rhubarb, twice repeated, had been tried in vain. She was at length perfectly cured within five Days by the Use of the following Julep,

Take of Roots of Sorrel, Grass, and Succory, of each one Ounce; of the Leaves of Endive, Succory, Sorrel, Purslane, and St. John's Wort, of each one Handful; of Scordium and Sea Wormwood, each Half a Handful; of the three Cordial Flowers, one Pugil, or the eighth Part of an Handful: Let these be boiled in two Quarts of Barley Water, (for the making of which see the Prescription for a consumptive Habit) to a Pint: In the strained Liquor dissolve four Ounces of Syrup of Lemons, and add a few Drops of Spirit of Vitriol, enough to give it a light Sharpness: Make a Julep, and divide it into four Doses, one of which is to be taken Morning and Evening for two Days together.

For the Erysipelatous Fever.

From Dr. Sydenham.

1. The Face is swelled with great Pain and Redness and full of small Pimples. Bladders sometimes rise afterwards over the Forehead and Head and blind the Patient; nor is the Body free. Shaking and Shivering (unless they happen a Day or two before) accompany the Inflammation; with Thirst, Restlessness, and other Signs of a Fever.

2. There

2. There is another Species of this Disease, occasioned by the free Use of attenuating Wines or suchlike Spirituous Liquors; wherein a small Fever is followed by an Eruption of Pustles almost over the whole Body, like the Stinging of Nettles, and sometimes turn to Bladders. These soon strike in and itch intolerably, but after a little Scratching appear again.

1. Let twelve Ounces, at least, of Blood be taken from the Arm. The next Day let the common purging Potion, ordered for the Asthma, be exhibited: If it works much, let the Patient take an Ounce (if a grown Person) of Diacodium in Cowslip-Flower-Water, or any other small Liquor. Then

Take of the Roots of Marshmallows and Lillies, each an Ounce; Leaves of Mallows, Elder, and base Mullein, Flowers of Cammomile and Melilot, Tops of St. *John's* Wort and lesser Centaury, of each one Handful; Linseed Fenugreek Seed, of each Half an Ounce: Boil them in a convenient Quantity of Water to three Pints: Strain out the Liquor, and, when you use it, add to every Pint two Ounces of Spirit of Wine. Dip Pieces of Woollen Cloth in this Decoction, and having squeezed them, apply them hot twice every Day. After Fomentation, anoint the Part affected with the following Mixture,

Take Half a Pint of Spirit of Wine; Treacle of Andromachus, two Ounces; Powder of long Pepper and Cloves, of each two Drams: Mix and dip in it Pieces of brown Paper to wrap about the Parts affected.

If the first Bleeding be not sufficient, it must be repeated, and if it still continues, yet once and again; always resting a Day between. And on the Days between the Bleeding let a Clyster of Milk, with Syrup of Violets, be injected. And let him drink of the following Julep, what Quantity he pleases, every Hour,

Take of the Waters of Purslane, of Water of Lillies and of Lettuce, each four Ounces; of Syrup of Lemon, one Ounce and a Half; of Syrup of Violets, one Ounce: Mix and make a Julep.

Let the Patient be dieted with Oatmeal and Barley Broths and roasted Apples, drinking Small-Beer, and keeping from Bed some Hours every Day; which Regimen, with once Bleeding and Purging, if used in Time, most commonly does the Business.

2. That Sort, where the Eruption resembles the Stinging of Nettles, is cured the same Way, only the outward Medicines are not so necessary.

3. There is also another Kind of Eruption which, tho' it appears in other Parts of the Body, commonly breaks out in the Breast in a broad Spot, hardly rising above the Skin, scurfy and full of yellow Scales. While this Spot is out, the Patient is well; but, when it disappears, a slight Sickness follows and the Urine is turbid and yellowish.

Begin with the Bleeding and Purging, as before. Then take Treacle of Andromachus, Half a Dram; of the Electuary of the Egg, one Scruple; of the Root of *Virginian* Snakeweed in fine Powder, fifteen Grains;

Grains; of Oriental Bezoar, five Grains; with a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of candied Citrons. Make a Bolus to be taken at Bed-time for one and twenty Days, drinking upon it six Spoonfuls of the following Julep,

Take of Carduus Benedictus-Water, six Ounces; of Epidemic and Treacle-Water, each two Ounces; of Syrup of Clove Gilliflowers, one Ounce: Mix and make a Julep.

Let the Patient drink every Morning in Bed Half a Pint of warm Posset-Drink, and sweat an Hour after it, which he will be the more inclined to, if his Face be covered with the Sheet.

This Course ended; if the Pimples still remain, let the Parts affected be anointed with the following Liniment,

Take of the Ointment of sharp-pointed Dock, two Ounces; of Pomatum, one Ounce; of Flower of Brimstone, three Drams; of Oil of Rhodium, Half a Scruple: Make a Liniment.

In this last Case the Use of Wine and Flesh of easy Digestion must by all Means be allowed; for they are necessary.

For high and desperate Fevers.

By Mr. *Lisle's* Powder.

Take a Pound of Hartshorn Shavings: Boil them in a large Quantity of Water for six Hours, then strain out the Water, and dry the Hartshorn by a slow Fire; rub it into a fine Powder, then put an equal Weight of the Hartshorn and Antimony into a Crucible, and set it on a moderate Fire, keeping it stirring all the while with a long Iron for eight Hours, or as long as it smoaks.

This Powder, which has found its Way from *Italy*, is now in great Reputation, and has been so for some Years. When Bleeding, Clysters, Pultices with Mustard-Seeds and all other Means have been tried to no Purpose; when the Case has been desperate and hardly any Hopes left, this Powder has been successfully given. Twenty Grains is a moderate Dose for a Man; sometimes it is given to thirty. It is seldom repeated above three or four Times, and never at less than six Hours Distance between each Dose: The first or second Dose will often occasion Sicknes and a slight Vomiting: It will sometimes purge, but more frequently produce a plentiful Sweat. This is not recommended in Fevers attended with a Lowness of Spirits or Dejectedness. It has been given with most Success in full Habits, in Lightheadedness, when the Tongue has been parched and black, the Pulse high and the Heat great; but has been seldom tried, till all other Remedies have been found ineffectual. *Colborne's Dispensatory*, p. 348.

For

*For Fevers.*From Dr. *Boerhaave*.

This eminent Physician, in his *Materia Medica*, in Fevers and other Disorders, highly extols the analeptic (restorative) Virtues of a Decoction of Bread (of which a Cupful may be often taken), which he orders to be prepared in the following Manner,

Take of Wheaten Bread, sufficiently fermented with the Bran, eight Ounces, and of pure Spring Water three Pints: Boil for an Hour in a new Earthen Vessel close stopt. Then strain it through a Sieve, and to each Pint of the strained Decoction, add Half an Ounce of Citron Juice; distilled Cinnamon Water, two Drams; of *Rhenish* Wine, four Ounces; and of Sugar, a Quantity sufficient to render it palatable. *James's Med. Dict.* in Paris.

*For Agues.*From Dr. *Sydenham*.

Agues are distinguish'd into *Quotidian*, *Tertian* and *Quartan*. The *Quotidian* return every Day; the *Tertian* every other Day; and the *Quartan* every third Day, reckoning from the Beginning of one Fit to the Beginning of the next. Tho' the two last are often doubled, so that a *Tertian* invades daily; a *Quartan* two Days together, the third being free from the Fit, and sometimes also it comes three Days together, when it is a *triple Quartan*, the Ague taking its Name from the Shape it first assumed.

They

They are also *Vernal* or *Autumnal*; those that come between Spring and Fall being reducible to the nearest of the two Seasons.

Vernal Agues are almost all either *Quotidian* or *Tertian*; are seldom lasting, and always beneficial, unless protracted by unseasonable Bleeding and Purg-
ing. I ever thought they were to be left to themselves, without doing any Thing, because I never knew any one destroyed by them. And indeed, tho' the Patient should earnestly desire Assistance, great Care must be taken that the Bark be not given too soon and till the Disease has somewhat wasted itself; unless the Weakness of the Patient should absolutely require it sooner. And that, when it is given, it be repeated in such short Intervals of Time, that a good Habit of Body may be recovered and the Disease wholly vanquished. Let him therefore proceed thus.

For Spring Agues, Quotidian or Tertian.

Let this Vomit be first given, so that it may have done Working some Time before the Fit comes on;

Take twenty-five Grains of Powder of *Ipecacuanha* in a Glass of White-Wine; working it off with Chamomile Tea.

It will still be better if, after the Vomit is work'd off and just before the Fit comes, a moderate Dose of *Diacodium* (three Quarters of an Ounce for a grown Person) or any other Anodyne be administered. When the Fit is entirely over, proceed to the Bark,

Take of *Peruvian Bark* in fine Powder, one Ounce; and with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Clove Gilliflowers, or of dried Roses, make an
Electuary,

Electuary, to be divided into twelve Doses, of which one is to be taken every four Hours; washing it down with a Glass of any Sort of Wine. And observe, that if the Fit should return, the Bark must be laid aside, till it is over.

If the Electuary should happen to purge, pour ten Drops of *Liquid Laudanum* into a Glass of Wine after every other Dose.

To prevent Relapses, the same Quantity of Bark should be taken in the same Manner, within the Fortnight; and so on, for three Times.

But if Pills be more agreeable, then make an Ounce of the Powder of Bark into Pills of a moderate Size, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Clove Gilliflowers, taking six every four Hours.

Or if Liquor be still more grateful, put an Ounce of the Powder of Bark into a Quart of Rhenish Wine. Let them stand together in a cold Infusion, and drink three Ounces of the clear Liquor every four Hours. And remember that which Way soever the Bark be taken, it must be repeated once a Fortnight for three Times.

There is another Method of curing these *Tertians* in poor People, who are not able to bear the Charge of a long Process;

Take of *Virginian Snake-Weed* finely powdered, one Scruple; of White Wine, three Ounces: Mingle them: Let the Sick take it two Hours before the Fit, and being well covered with Cloaths, let him

him sweat three or four Hours, and let it be repeated twice when the Fit approaches.

For the same.

From *Zacutus Lusitanus*.

Take Flowers of Chamomile * three Pugils; Tops of Roman Wormwood two Pugils. Boil all in three Pints of Water to a Pint and a Half. Add to the Strainings four Ounces of Loaf Sugar. Let the Patient drink five or six Ounces every Morning. *River. Prax. Med. L. 17. C. 4.*

This Physician glories with this Medicine to have vanquish'd the most stubborn *Quotidian Agues*.

For the same

From *Riverius*.

Take two Drams of Salt of Wormwood, three Ounces of Lemon Juice, six Ounces of Spring-Water, an Ounce of strong Cinnamon-Water, and six Drams of Syrup of Orange Peel. Mix them.

A small Teacup-full of this Mixture, taken every four or six Hours, will cure many slight Fevers, especially where the Stomach is principally affected. It will also prevent the Return of Intermitting Fevers (as I have more than once happily experienced) even

* A Pugil is the eighth Part of an Handful.

when the Bark has failed. Its Operation is by a gentle breathing Sweat.

It is also a most admirable Remedy in Vomitings.

For an Autumnal Quartan.

From Dr. Sydenham.

Begin with the Vomit, as in Spring Agues. Then take of Peruvian Bark finely powdered, one Ounce: of Conserve of red Roses, two Ounces. Mix them. Take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg Morning and Evening daily, on those Days that the genuine Fit does not come, till all the Confection is taken, and let it be repeated once a Fortnight, to the End of six Weeks. About the Beginning of February, and not sooner, let the Patient change to a new Air. But if he cannot conveniently remove, he ought to use some strong Medicine, powerful enough to promote the languid Depuration, and, if possible, to perfect it. Therefore

Take of the Electuary of the Egg, or of Venice Treacle, one Dram and a Half: Dissolve it in two Ounces of *Aqua cælestis*, or of common *Aqua vitæ*: Give it two Hours before the Fit.

I have us'd this with good Success *at the Declination* of the Disease. But observe that hot Things, given sooner, have either doubled the Fits, or changed them into a continual Fever. This will do for young People, but not for Children.

A Month after the Disease and all Symptoms of it are removed, and not before, Care must be taken that the Patient be purged: For it can scarce be imagined how many Diseases are occasioned by the Omission of this after Autumnal Agues. Let therefore the common purging Potion (ordered for the Asthma P. 73) be repeated once a Week for two or three Months following. Every Night after the Purge an Anodyne must without fail be taken;

Take of Red Poppy Water, two Ounces; of Aqua mirabilis, two Drams; of Syrup of White and Red Poppies, each Half an Ounce. Mix and make a Draught.

For the same.

From Dr. James's Med. Dict. under the Word
Viscum.

The Powder of Mistletoe, which grows on the Oxyacanthus, (*or on any other Tree*) infus'd in white or Spanish Wine and given two Hours before the Fit, and the Dose repeated, if necessary, has often removed and perfectly cured a Quartan.

For the same.

From the Hon. Robert Boyle.

Take one Dram of the black Tips of Crabs Claws, reduced to exceeding fine Powder, in any convenient Liquor or Conserve twice or thrice a
Day

Day without Intermission. This cured when the Bark failed.

For the same.

From Dr. *Boerhaave*.

Wormwood is effectual against a Quartan and in the Scurvy: In which Cases I take the Tops of the Branches and pulverize them and prescribe the Powder in the Morning fasting. See *James's Dict.* on the Word *Absinthium*.

For Agues in general.

From Dr. *William Salmon*, &c.

The liquid Juice of Camomel is antiscorbutic, resists the Infection of the Plague, and, taken inwardly to four or six Ounces, two Hours before the Fit of an Ague, Quotidian, Tertian, or Quartan, it commonly cures it at three or four Doses: Besides which, it cures an exquisite Pleurisy (more especially if a little Salt of Blood be added to it.) This I have had Experience of in my own Person, and since that have cured several others by the same Medicament. It provokes the Terms in Women, opens the Urinary Passage and gives Ease in the Strangury to a Miracle. *Salmon's Herbal* on the Word *Camomel*. Or

Take one Ounce and a Half of Peruvian Bark finely pulverized; forty Grains of Salt of Wormwood; forty Grains of Paradise; and twenty Grains of Snake-Root. Mix all together and divide into eight
H equal

equal Parts, and as soon as the Fit is off, take one Part every three Hours, in a Glass of red Wine, till all is taken.

Sir *John Colbatch* observes, that a Dram of Salt of Steel added to an Ounce of Bark, will make it ten Times more efficacious than it would otherwise prove.

For the Natural Small-Pox.

From *Sydenham, Boerhaave, Friend, Thompson, &c.*

This Disease is of the *distinct* or *fluxed* Kind. The introductory Symptoms are Chills and Shivering, great Heat, violent Pains in the Head and Back, Reachings, a Propensity to sweat in grown Persons (a Sign that the Pocks will not run together), a Pain in the hollow Part of the left Breast when pressed with the Hand, Heaviness to Sleep; and sometimes Epileptic Fits (especially in Children), which coming after the Breeding of Teeth is over, you may foretell that the Small-Pox is at hand; insomuch that, if the Epileptic Fit happens over Night, the Pocks will shew themselves next Morning, and will be for the most Part of a mild Sort.

On the fourth Day inclusively from the first Sickness, and sometimes later, but seldom sooner, the Eruption begins and the Symptoms go off or greatly abate. Observe carefully that the longer it is before it comes out, the less is the Danger. It is not therefore to be forced out by keeping the Patient hot or giving him Cordials; which Practice tends evidently to his Destruction. *Boerhaave* always endeavoured
to

to restrain a too sudden Eruption. He even ventured to attempt the Cure by preventing a Suppuration of the Pustles. Yet either he was not able to bring this to bear; or the Disease is impossible to be subdued without Suppuration. Yet this Advantage accrued, that, by endeavouring to prevent the Eruption, the Fever was so far abated, that it came later, the Pustles were fewer, the Suppuration kinder, and the Disease less dangerous.

At first reddish Pustles appear, scattered over the Face, Neck, Breast, and the whole Body: A Pain in the Jaws follows, which encreases as the Pocks rise higher. These Pustles are small, watry, hard, rather to be felt than seen; grow larger, rise sharper and spread at the Bottom; yet make so little Progress for two or three Days, that you would think they could scarce come to any Thing. On the fourth Day from their first Appearance, they begin to look white and are much larger, but often depressed, and flattish at the Top. They grow now still larger, whiter and very much inflamed at the Bottom. The Skin around them is florid, like a red Rose Leaf. The Matter now seems perfect Pus, but white and thin, and this in six Days from the first Appearance.

The Matter now grows gradually thicker and yellower in the Middle of the Pustle. The Intervals between the Pimples are very red and swollen, and affected with a stretching Pain; the Eyelids swell, and, like blown Bladders, cover the Eyes. The Hands swell next, the Fingers are distended: The Pox in the Face grow rough (this is the first Sign of Maturation) and yellow as any Honeycomb; while those in the Hands and the Body grow whiter and

H 2
less

less rough. The Inflammation is now at the Height and the Matter thickens into a yellow Scab. This takes up about three Days more.

The secondary Fever begins with the Maturation, rises gradually, and accompanies the several Stages of the Pustles. When any of the Eruptions begin to dry, the Small-Pox begins to turn. The Turn continues two, three, or four Days. The Height is about a Day and a Half after the Beginning of the Turn, and the Fever is then at the highest Pitch. So that the Turn of the Disorder in general cannot be fixed to one certain Day.

On the eleventh Day the Swelling and Inflammation abate, and the Pocks begin to wither and fall off. On the fourteenth or fifteenth they perish entirely; those on the Hands excepted, which are more obstinate, and being still white and fresh, continue a Day or two longer and then break. While those on the Face and Body scale off and leave Pits behind them.

This is the *distinct* Kind; and, during the whole Course of it, the Belly is either quite bound up, or very rarely performs its Office.

The greatest Part, of those to whom this Kind proves mortal, die on the eighth Day. For when Sweating is promoted with Cordials or a hot Regimen, upon that Day the Face, which should be swoln and inflamed in the Spaces between the Pimples, on the contrary appears flaccid and whitish, while in the mean Time the Pimples themselves are red and high, and even continue so after Death: The Sweat, which
had

had hitherto flowed abundantly, suddenly disappears; the Patient is light-headed, vehemently sick and anxious, tosses his Body, makes Water little and often, and within a few Hours expires.

In the *fluxed* Kind the Symptoms are the same, but more violent; only there is not the same Tendency to Sweating. A Looseness sometimes comes before the Eruption, especially in Children, but in Adults a *Ptyalismus* or Spitting is more common. The Patient is generally delirious, convulsed, hoarse, with Difficulty of Breathing, Fixture of the Eyes and Restlessness. Nor do the Symptoms abate after the Eruption, as in the other Kind; but continue many Days after. On the third Day, or sooner, (but seldom later) they break out, and the sooner they appear the more they run together. Yet the Eruption in this Confluent Kind may happen to be kept back by the Violence of some Symptom, as a Pain in the Loins, Side, or Limbs, resembling the Stone, Pleurisy or Rheumatism; or in the Stomach, with vehement Sickness and Reaching. The Pustles, during the Progress of the Disease, do not rise to any considerable Height, but, being mixed together in the Face like red Blisters, cover the whole Countenance, which swells sooner than in the distinct Kind. Afterwards they appear like a white Skin glued to the Face and are not much higher than the Surface of it. After the eighth Day the white Film grows daily rougher by Degrees and of a brown Colour; the Pain in the Skin is more intense, till at last the Scales fall off, which, in so cruel a Disease, happens not till after the twentieth Day. The nearer the ripening Pustles approach to a dusky Colour, the more dangerous they are, and the more slowly they disappear. But the yellower

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they

they are, the less they run together and the sooner they vanish. After the Film is fallen off, there appears no Roughness in the Countenance, but it is immediately overspread with mealy Scales of a corrosive Nature, which leave Pits behind them and frequently Scars. Sometimes the Skin of the Shoulders and Back comes off. The Danger of the Disease is to be estimated by the Number of the Pustles in the Face alone. Those upon the Hands and Feet are largest, and the higher you ascend from the Extremities of the Limbs, the smaller and narrower they grow.

The Day on which is the most Danger in the least crude and most common Sort of the Confluent Small-pox is the eleventh from the first Attack; in the more crude the fourteenth; in the most crude the seventeenth. Sometimes, tho' seldom, the Patient does not die till the twenty-first. From the eleventh to the seventeenth, as the Evening comes on, the Patient is daily tormented with Fits of great Inquietude.

Sometimes the Pustles are hard and dry, like Warts; then it is called the warty Sort.

Purple or livid Spots often appear in the intermediate Spaces; whence the Small-pox with Purples.

At other Times in these Spaces, or on the Heads of the Eruptions, appear Blisters, vulgarly called the White-hives; hence the crystalline Sort.

Frequently the Eruptions are depressed in the Middle, and there turn black; hence the black Small-pox.

It

It is frequently attended with bloody Urine, and is then called the bloody Sort.

The Confluent Small-pox come to their highest State about the fifteenth Day.

The Cure of the distinct Kind.

Our first Care regards the Government of the Patient. Let him not be confined to his Bed till the sixth Day, reckoning from his first Sickness; but let him use gentle Exercise within Doors, and consult his Repose of Mind as much as may be. At first the Diet must be cooling, diluting, subacid. To this End Oatmeal, Barley-Gruel, Milk Pottage, preserved Fruits, as Figs, Damascens, Plumbs, and Tamarinds, boiled with his Food, Small-Beer sharpened with Orange or Lemon Juice, Apples boiled in Milk and turned to Whey, Emulsions made with Barley-Water and Almonds, Rhenish Wine plentifully diluted with Water, are necessary. There ought to be a proper Supply of pure and cool Air, and the Body should by no Means be kept warmer than in the natural State.

On the first Day of Sickness take away nine or ten Ounces of Blood, and repeat it upon the third Day. Dr. *Mead* advises Bleeding even to Children, which may be done by Leaches applied to the Temples and behind the Ears; and in most young Subjects either of the Jugulars may be opened without any Inconvenience. The Weakness can seldom be so great as not to allow some Loss of Blood; and even in the Eruption, when the vast Number of small Pustles forbode a Disease of the worst Kind, the Face of Affairs has been so remarkably changed upon one or

two Bleedings, that the Pustles have encreased in Size and diminished in Number.

After Bleeding on the first Day, let him take a Vomit, viz. for grown Persons an Ounce or an Ounce and a Half of the Infusion of Crocus Metallorum; or two Grains of Emetic Tartar in Cinnamon Water; or twenty-five Grains of Powder of Ipecacuanha in a Glass of small White Wine; working it off with Camomile-Flower Tea.

As soon as the Small-pox are all come forth, (which is usually on the sixth Day) let an Ounce of Syrup of Meconium be given at Night; which must also be repeated every Night to the tenth Day after the first Invasion. But if Syrup of Meconium should not agree with him, you may give Liquid Laudanum, eighteen Drops at a Time, instead of it.

Observe, that, of whatsoever Kind the Pox are, and in whatsoever Time of the Disease a Phrenzy shall come on, it is altogether necessary to curb the disorderly Motion of the Spirits, and therefore if the former quieting Dose proves ineffectual, it must be augmented to an Ounce and a Half at a Time of the Syrup of Meconium, or twenty-five Drops of the Liquid Laudanum; and which, in Cases of great Inquietude, may be taken both Morning and Evening.

A Phrenzy coming on the fourth Day of the Eruption, has been justly deemed a fatal Omen; yet many have been saved by drawing Blood immediately, and then throwing in a Clyster.

If

If the Urine be totally suppressed, let the Patient be taken out of Bed and made to walk a little; and give *Glauber's Salts*, one Ounce, in any Liquid.

If the Pocks flatten and the Spirits sink, equal Quantities of Spear Mint Tea and Mountain Wine, according to the Age of the Patient, is the best of Remedies.

To prevent ill Consequences from a swollen Throat, let him wear round his Throat next the Skin a Bandage of Gold Lace.

If towards the End of the Disease, the Patient has a Shortness of Breath, or is in Danger of Choaking from viscid Slime, the composing Medicines are to be omitted, and, if he be costive and the Fever continues, (which is then generally the Case) let the Body be opened with a gentle stimulating Clyster every, or every other, Day.

It would also be of Use, where the Spittle is so tough that it cannot easily be thrown out, to inject frequently with a Syringe a Gargarism into the Throat; which may be made of Small Beer or Barley Water warm, mixed with Honey of Roses.

About the ninth or tenth Day, when the Eruptions upon the Face begin to dry and grow crusty and black, the Face may be anointed with unscented Pomatum, Hog's Lard, Oil of Almonds, or with Small Beer and Butter.

In every Sort of the Disease the Body must be opened on the Decline. Therefore, when the Pustles

tles are pretty well dried and begin to scale off the Body, and the Patient has a little recovered his Strength, let him take the following Purge three Times, resting a Day between each.

Take Half an Ounce of Tamarinds, two Drams of Sena Leaves, one Dram and a Half of Rhubarb; boil them in Half a Pint of Spring Water to three Ounces; then strain off the Liquor and dissolve in it an Ounce of Manna and an Ounce of solutive Syrup of Roses. Mix them for a Potion.

If any Symptoms during the Course of the Disease should occur, which are not here mentioned and provided for, they may be met with under the Cure of the Confluent Kind. But if the Method here prescribed be strictly followed, the Disease will generally be light and favourable.

The Cure of the Confluent Kind.

If the Method already prescribed be proper in the simple and distinct, how carefully should it be attended to in the malignant confluent Sort. Besides which, it will be useful on the fifth or six Day of the Eruption to apply Blisters between the Shoulders and to the Legs and Arms of the Patient.

On the Evening of the sixth Day give an Ounce and a Half of Syrup of Meconium, and an Ounce the next Morning in any convenient Liquor; or instead of it, twenty-five Drops of Liquid Laudanum at Night and eighteen in the Morning. This is the Quantity for a grown Person; and let this be continued every Night and Morning till the Patient

tient is recovered. And be it observed, that if even this be not sufficient to lay the Commotion (as it often happens about the End of the Disease, when the Pox run much together), it ought to be repeated every eight Hours, or oftener if Need require, till the Tumult be wholly assuaged: Interposing always a convenient Space between the Doses, that we may be able to discern whether the last has answered the Intention, before we exhibit another.

If there is an entire Suppression of Urine, let the Patient be taken out of Bed and made to walk a little. In such Case *Glauber's* Salts may also be made Use of. The Dose is discretionary, from Half an Ounce to an Ounce in any watry Liquid.

If the Spittle be excessively tough, let the following Gargle be frequently injected with a Syringe, viz.

Take of Elm Bark six Drams, Liquorice Root Half an Ounce, stoned Raisins twenty, red Rose Leaves two Pugils. Boil them in two Quarts of Spring Water. To a Pound and a Half of the strained Liquor add simple Oxymel (this is made by boiling to a Syrup a Pint of Vinegar and two Pounds of Honey in a glazed earthen Vessel) and Honey of Roses of each two Ounces. Mix and make a Gargarism.

Take likewise of the Pectoral Decoction one Pound and a Half, Syrup of Mulberries two Ounces. Mix. This also may be used for a Gargle, as well as for ordinary Drink.

Plaisters

Plaisters of Horfe-Raddish and Mustard-Seed bruised and mixed up with a sufficient Quantity of Honey, may also be applied to the Throat: And, in Case of Extremity, Gargles of Mustard-Seed and Pepper, with the Addition of Oxymel, may be used.

If upon the eleventh, or any other succeeding Day, the secondary Fever, with Unquietness, Tossing of the Body and such like Symptoms, be so fierce and high, that all the pacific Medicines (how often soever repeated) are not able to put a Stop to its Fury, and Death seems to be at hand, let a Vein be immediately opened and about twelve Ounces of Blood taken away; and let the same be once or twice repeated on the following Days if the fore-mentioned Symptoms require it, but not otherwise. And in this Case, after the letting of Blood, the Patient may be gently purged on the thirteenth, or any other succeeding Day, but not sooner. Let him take an Ounce of Lenitive Electuary dissolved in four Ounces of Chickory or Milk Water. But neither the Bleeding nor Purging forbids the Use of the Meconium or Laudanum, which ought notwithstanding to be exhibited largely and frequently, if Need be. For after all, we must constantly have Recourse to them in this Disease.

From the eighth Day to the End of the Disease, Garlic may be applied to the Soles of the Feet and renewed every Day, if the Brain be affected.

On the twenty-first Day after the Invasion, bleed. The next Day, purge, as directed in the distinct Kind, and repeat it every other Day for three Times more, which is necessary. If

If Convulsions come just before the Eruption, avoid Bleeding, if it was before omitted; but blister the Neck and apply to the Soles of the Feet equal Parts of the Cephalic and Epispastic Plaisters, using inwardly Tincture of Castor, of Valerian, and Volatile Salts.

It has been already ordered that the sick Person be kept up in the Day-Time till the sixth Day. Let him then keep his Bed till the seventeenth Day, being covered as he used to be, when in Health. The Articles of Air and Diet have been already spoken to.

If the Patient in this Disorder spit Blood, or make bloody Urine, let him take one Dram of the following Powders every six Hours till the Symptom entirely disappears: Large Doses of composing Medicines may also be given.

Take of Armenian Bole one Ounce, Powder of Comfrey Roots two Drams, Sealed Earth, Bloodstone and Dragon's Blood of each one Dram; fine White Sugar the Weight of all the rest. Mix them and make a fine Powder.

Wash down every Dose with six Spoonfuls of the following Tincture, viz. Take of Red Rose Flowers six Drams, inner Bark of Oak Half an Ounce, Plantane Seeds somewhat bruised three Drams, Spring Water one Quart, as much Spirit of Vitriol as will give the Whole a pleasant Sharpness. Infuse all four Hours in a close Vessel with a gentle Heat: To the Straining add three Ounces of Barley Cinnamon Water and as much fine white Sugar as may render it agreeable to the Taste. The

The Patient's common Drink may also be sharpened with a few Drops of Oil of Vitriol; especially if black or purple Spots appear. And this Medicine is of Service, not only in the Bloody, but in all Sorts where these Spots shew themselves. Blisters in this Case are safe, if there be a Delirium.

Hoffman affirms that these Evacuations of Blood in the Small-pox are better relieved by Butter-Milk and Whey, than by any other Medicine whatsoever.

Bleeding at the Nose is serviceable, if it be not excessive. But if it be very profuse and dangerous, dissolve a little *Roman* Vitriol in common Water and dipping a Tent in it, put it up the bleeding Nostril.

In Women with Child, when the Abortion happens, if the Flux be greater than what Nature requires, use the Method before prescribed.

The Catamenia, or Monthly Courses, coming with the Small-pox are useful; but if immoderate, use the same Method as before prescribed and bleed

In the CrySTALLINE Sort Nitre may be administered three or four Times a Day, from a Scruple to Half a Dram in small White Wine, and between the Times of taking it a Scruple of the Cordial Confection in any simple Water.

When the Pocks are perfectly dried up, let the Face be anointed with equal Parts of Oil of sweet Almonds and Pomatum two Days, and no longer.

After

After all, a Course of Afs's or Cow's Milk, with other light Food for a Time, and the Air and Amusements of the Country, will be useful.

Inoculation is performed by making an Incision in the Arm or Leg, and inserting some of the Matter of the Small-pox taken from a sound and healthy Person, dressing the Wound with Lint and common Plaister. The *Circassians*, from whom the Practice was taken, are said to insert it between the Finger and Thumb. Dr. *Harris* orders only the Cuticula, or thin outer Skin, to be abraded or scratched and the Matter to be spread upon the Part. In about seven Days the Disease appears without any dangerous Sickness, (frequently without any) and, being properly assisted, generally goes through all its Stages with Success. Dr. *James*, Dr. *Frewen*, &c. are positive that it is never caught again after Inoculation. It has the Sanction of Experience, and is best practised upon young People.

For the Chicken-pox and Swine-pox.

From Dr. *Shaw*.

In the Swine-pox the Pustles are much larger, and in the Chicken-pox somewhat less than in the Small-pox. There are commonly five or six, sometimes twenty or thirty, on the Face, but few on the Body. They cause little Indisposition; tho' sometimes the sudden Sinking of them may create a Sickness, which is presently relieved by a little Sack and Saffron, or a Dose of Treacle Water. Grown Persons seldom keep within Doors for either, whence the Eruptions may continue the longer; for the cold
Air

Air is supposed to hinder their Ripening; so that 'tis sometimes three Weeks or a Month before they totally disappear. These Cases seldom require a Prescription. When they do, the following will suit a Child of three or four Years old, viz.

Take of the Compound Powder of Crabs-Claws one Scruple, of Saffron three Grains. Mix and make a Powder. Let him take this every Night at Bed Time with three Spoonfuls of the following Julep.

Take Black Cherry Water four Ounces, Treacle and Epidemic Waters of each Half an Ounce, Syrup of Saffron six Drams, Compound Spirit of Lavender one Dram. Mix and make a Julep. Of this he may likewise drink two Spoonfuls twice a Day.

After the Eruptions are vanished, the Patient is to be purged.

For the Measles.

From Dr. Sydenham.

The Measles, tho' much of the same Nature with the Small-pox, are not at all dangerous, if skilfully treated. But hot Medicines and a hot Regimen are very dangerous. Let the Sick be kept in Bed only two or three Days after they come out, with no more Cloaths or Fire than usual. He is to abstain from all Flesh, and to eat Oatmeal and Barley Broths, and the like, and sometimes a roasted Apple. His Drink may be either warm Small Beer or Milk boiled with three Times the Quantity of Water.

Take

Take of the Pectoral Decoction one Pint and a Half; Syrup of Violets and Maidenhair, of each an Ounce and a Half: Mix and make an Apozem: Take three or four Ounces three or four Times a Day.

Take Oil of Sweet Almonds two Ounces; Syrup of Violets and Maidenhair of each one Ounce; white Sugar Candy a sufficient Quantity: Mix and make a Linctus, of which let him lick often, especially when the Cough troubles.

Take Black Cherry Water three Ounces; Diacodium one Ounce. Mix for a Draught to be taken every Night through the whole Course of the Disease.

This is for a grown Person; but if the Patient be an Infant, the Dose of the Pectoral and of the Diacodium must be lessened with Respect to the Age.

The Cough, tho' troublesome, is not dangerous, if it does not continue after the Disease is gone off. And, if it does remain a Week or a Fortnight, it is easily cured by Pectorals and the open Air; nay, it decreases of its own Accord and at length ceases.

But if by too hot Cordials and too hot a Regimen the Sick is in Danger after the Measles go off (which is very common,) I have ordered the smallest Infants to be bled in the Arm, and have taken away that Quantity of Blood which their Age and Strength indicated, with very great Success: and sometimes in obstinate Cases I have not feared to repeat Bleeding;

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nor

nor have I yet found any other certain Method of Relief. The Looseness which follows the Measles is also cured by it.

For Surfeits.

From Dr. Shaw.

Surfeits are caused by Gluttony, by the too free Use of small Liquors in hot Weather, by too violent Exercise or Heat, by some bad Quality of our Food or Liquor, or of the Air, as Blasts, &c.

Eruptions may sometimes not appear, for they seldom attend an over-loaded Stomach, of which Nausea's, Oppression, Sickness, and sometimes Vomiting and a Fever are the Companions.

Surfeits from Fevers, or the Small-pox, or Gluttony, are dangerous. Others not, unless made so by bad Management.

Where they proceed from Gluttony, let the Diet be very thin and sparing, such as Tea, Sage-Tea, Barley-Water, Water-Gruel, and Panada. In the other Sorts Sack Whey, White Wine and Water, Panada with Wine. But much Wine, and especially Flesh Meat, is not proper if the Fever be high.

If they proceed from an Excess of Quantity too, or from some bad Quality of our Food or Liquor, or from Exercise, bleed, if the Patient be of a full Habit or inclined to a Fever. The same Day take 25 Grains of Ipecacuanha in a Glass of White Wine, working it off with Carduus or Camomel Tea. A

small

small composing Draught would be proper at going to Bed, as an Ounce of Syrup of Meconium in any Liquid, or ten or a Dozen Drops of Liquid Laudanum.

If a Fever comes on, act as is prescribed in a Fever. If Eruptions appear, keep them out with proper Cordials, viz.

Take of the Compound Contrayerva Powder one Dram, Saffron twelve Grains, Cochineal six Grains. Mix and make into three Papers of Powder. Take one every fifth Hour, with four Spoonfuls of the following Julep, viz.

Take of Black-Cherry Water six Ounces, Treacle Water three Ounces, Syrup of Saffron one Ounce, Spirit of Nitre dulcified two Drams. Mix. Four Spoonfuls of this may also be taken at any Time when the sick Fits are troublesome. Also

Take Sal Volatile Oleose, Compound Spirit of Lavender, Spirit of Saffron, of each two Drams. Mix. Take forty or fifty Drops every now and then in any convenient Liquor.

When the Eruptions are gone off, give a gentle Purge or two.

If neither Eruptions nor Fever appear, purge directly. In which Case the Compiler has known frequently as much fine Powder of the best Rhubarb as would lie upon a Shilling, taken in a Glass of White Wine, eating a Mess of Water-Gruel three or four Hours after it, to answer every End; or the

Tinctura sacra may be taken, an Ounce at a Time, and repeated discretionally.

For the Plague.

From *Hildanus*, Cent. 4, Obs. 23.

I do not remember that any of those who had Fontanelles (i. e. Drains or Issues) in their Legs and Arms, died of the Plague, except one or two, who were highly cachochymic (i. e. had a very bad Habit of Body); and I have found Fontanelles to be an efficacious Preservative against the Plague both in myself and others. *James's Med. Dict.* under *Pestis*. We shall add

The Pestilential Preservative.

Take Rue, Mint, Rosemary, Wormwood, and Lavender, of each an Handful: Infuse them in a Gallon of the best White Wine Vinegar, in a Stone Pot closely covered and pasted over: Set the Pot upon warm Wood Ashes for eight Days. Then strain the Liquor through fine Flannel, and put it into Bottles well corked. Put a Quarter of an Ounce of Camphire into every Quart Bottle. With this wash your Mouth and rub your Loins and Temples every Day, and snuff a little up your Nostrils when you go into the Air; and carry about you a Bit of Sponge dipt in the same, to smell to, especially when near any infected Place or Person.

Four Malefactors, who had robbed the infected Houses at *Marseilles*, acknowledged at their Execution that they had preserved themselves from Contagion

gion by this Medicine, and had gone from House to House, during the whole Time of the Plague, without fear of catching it.

For excessive Hunger, or the Canine Appetite.

From Dr. James's Med. Dict. under *Boulimus*.

Persons affected with this Disorder have their Appetites vehemently set upon Food, after the Manner of Dogs, gratifying them eagerly and largely, and vomiting by Turns; though there is sometimes a Flux of the Belly instead of vomiting. When the Hunger is great, but not lasting, and attended with Faintings and a Failure of Breath, it is called a *Boulimus*, and is very dangerous: In which Case there is no Vomiting. In Pregnancy, where an inordinate Appetite is frequent, there is no Danger.

Evacuant and alterative Remedies are to be used, and such as strengthen the Stomach.

The following is a Remedy of the first Kind, commended by *Galen*, viz.

Take of choice Aloes macerated in the Juice of Wormwood, one Dram; Troches of Agaric, two Drams; Rhubarb pulverized and sprinkled with White Wine, one Dram; Nutmegs and Spikenard, of each Half a Dram; Salt of Tartar, Mastich and Cinnamon, of each one Scruple: With Syrup of Wormwood make them into a Mass for Pills, six of which gilt are to weigh a Dram, and are a Dose in the Morning, if the Patient would purge thoroughly;

or three of them may be taken two Hours before Dinner, two or three Times a Week.

To strengthen the Stomach, take an Ounce of Syrup of *Pontic* Wormwood in the Morning fasting, for some Days together.

Pure Wine alone, drank in sufficient Plenty, is a most powerful Reliever of Hunger, according to the Aphorism of *Hippocrates*, 21. Sect. 2.

Also Ambergrease to the Quantity of five or six Grains, taken in a poached Egg, not only strengthens the Stomach, but is supposed to be a Specific for this Disease. See also *Riverius's* Praxis Medic. L. 9. Chap. 2.

For the Black Vomit.

From the same, in the Article *Morbus Niger*.

In this Disease clotted Blood, of a blackish-red Colour, and mixed with a large Quantity of insipid, acid, or viscid Phlegm, is thrown up by Vomit. It is preceded by a pungent and tensive Pain of both Flanks, and is accompanied with an Anxiety, and compressive Pain of the Precordia, and a Constriction of one of the Sides, and generally with Faintings. If a Fever be absent, and the Disorder arises from a Fulness of Blood produced by a Suppression of the natural Evacuations, the Danger is not so great. In this Case, Bleeding in the Arm is highly beneficial. But the Quantity of Blood to be taken, and the proper Times for repeating it, should be determined by a cautious and skilful Physician. For the rest, I shall therefore

therefore confine myself to the Directions given by *Hippocrates* in Lib. 2. de Morbis, Sect. 5.

“ In this Disorder purgative Medicines are to be
 “ frequently exhibited; as also Whey and Milk.
 “ Let the Patient abstain from sweet, oily, and fat
 “ Substances, and rather use such as are cold and
 “ purgative, unless he is too weak. Blood is to be
 “ taken from the Arm. If costive, let the Body be
 “ rendered soluble by an emollient Clyster. Abstain
 “ from Venery and Surfeits. Neither walk nor ex-
 “ ercise too much. Drink not hot Liquors, nor eat
 “ sharp and salted Substances. If he observes these
 “ Measures, he will, in Process of Time, get free
 “ from the Disorder.”

For the Cholera Morbus.

From Dr. Sydenham.

This Disease is known by violent Vomitings and the Evacuation of ill Humours by Stool with much Trouble and Difficulty, vehement Pain and Inflammation of the Belly and Entrails, Heart-burning, Thirst, the Pulse quick, often small and unequal, Heat and Anxiety, great Nauseousness, sometimes a colliquative Sweat; Contraction of the Arms and Legs; Fainting, Coldness of the extreme Parts, and such-like Symptoms, which frighten the By-Standers and kill the Patient in 24 Hours.

Though this Disease be epidemical, yet it very seldom lasts longer than *August*, wherein it first begins.

Boil a Chicken a few Minutes in about three Gallons of Spring Water, so that the Liquor has just a Relish of the Chick. Let the Patient drink several large Draughts of this a little warm; or for Want of it, Posset-Drink: At the same Time a large Quantity of it must be given in Clysters successively, till all the Broth be consumed and evacuated upwards and downwards. An Ounce of Syrup of Lettuce, Violets, Purslain, or Water Lilly, may be mixed now and then with the Draughts or Clysters, though the Broth will do very well without such Addition. So the Stomach being often loaded with a considerable Quantity of the Liquor, and, as I may say, turned, and the Clysters being frequently repeated, the sharp Humours are either cast out, or, their Acrimony being taken off, they are reduced to a due Temper. These Means will require three or four Hours. The following Anodyne perfects the Cure, viz.

Take of Cowslip Water, one Ounce; Aqua-Mirabilis, two Drams; Liquid Laudanum, sixteen Drops. Mix them.

Any one Narcotic of the Shops may be used instead of this.

If Relief is not had, till the Vomiting and Looseness have continued ten or twelve Hours, and the Patient is worn out, so that the extreme Parts grow cold, he must let all other Remedies alone, and fly to Laudanum, which must be given (twenty-five Drops at a Time in an Ounce of Cinnamon Water, or any other convenient Liquor) not only when the Symptoms are urgent, but also after the Vomiting and Looseness go off, and must be repeated in a less Dose
(as

(as sixteen Drops) Morning and Evening daily, till the Sick has recovered his Strength and Health.

There is a Disease like this, occasioned by a Surfeit, at any Time of the Year: The Symptoms are alike, and the Cure is the same, though it be of a different Kind.

There is also a Sort of Cholera, troubling Children and often fatal to them, occasioned either by surfeiting or breeding Teeth. In this Case, let two, three, four, or more Drops of Laudanum, according to the Child's Age, be given in a Spoonful of Small Beer, or some convenient Water, and repeated as Occasion shall require.

For the Heartburn.

From Dr. Shaw, and others.

They who are subject to this Disorder should always carry about them some of these Lozenges, viz.

Take fine Powder of Oyster-Shells, four Ounces; White Chalk, two Ounces; of Crab's Claws simple and Crab's Eyes prepared, of each an Ounce and a Half; White Sugar, six Ounces; Armenian Bole and Japan Earth, of each two Drams; Cochineal, one Dram; Cinnamon, fifteen Drops; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient Quantity: Make Tablets weighing one Dram each.

Keep these in a dry Place for Use. Two of them are a Dose, and seldom ever fail to remove the Complaint

Complaint. They are to be broken in the Mouth, there dissolved and swallowed.

The inner Coat of a Fowl's Gizzard dried, beaten to Powder, and taken about a Dram at a Time in any soft Liquor, especially when the Stomach is almost empty, very seldom fails to cure it.

A Clove, chewed in the Mouth and swallowed gradually, cures it.

Galen recommends Vinegar of Squills, taken in a Morning, as a most effectual preventive Remedy.

Hippocrates orders hot Bread, with pure Wine, to be given.

“ I remember,” says Dr. *James*, “ an habitual
“ Cardialgia treated successfully by a foreign Physi-
“ cian, by a Mixture, in which the only Ingredi-
“ ents were Preparations of Mint, as Mint Water,
“ Spirit of Mint, Salt of Mint, and Syrup of
“ Mint.”

For the Bite of Vipers.

It has been proved by late Experiments, which have given universal Satisfaction, that Oil of Olives, or the common Sallad Oil, rubbed into the Wound well, never fails to produce a Cure. A little of the Oil, especially if it be some Time from the Bite, may be drank at the same Time. As this is a most effectual Remedy and commonly at Hand, we shall be easily excused from producing any other.

For

For the Bite of a Mad Dog.

From Dr. Mead.

Let the Patient be blooded at the Arm, ten Ounces.

Take the Herb Lichen cinereus Terrestris, Ash-coloured ground Liverwort, clean, dried and powdered, Half an Ounce; black Pepper powdered, two Drams: Mix these well together and divide the Powder into four equal Doses, one of which is to be taken fasting, for four Days, in Half a Pint of warm Cow's Milk. After taking these four Doses, the Patient is to be put fasting, every Morning for a Month, either into a cold Bath, a cold Spring, or a River. He must be dipped all over, but is not to stay in (with his Head above Water) longer than Half a Minute, if the Water is very cold. Then let him bathe thrice a Week for fifteen Days. The Sort of Liverwort prescribed grows in sandy and barren Soils all over England.

For the same.

The *Tonquin* Medicine, from Sir George Cobb, Bart.

Take Native and Factitious Cinnabar, of each 24 Grains; Musk, sixteen Grains. Grind all together into an exceeding fine Powder. Give it well-mixed, as soon as possible after the Bite, in a Glas of Arrack, Rum or *French* Brandy. Repeat it thirty Days after, and again thirty Days after that. But if the Symptoms of Madness appear, let the Patient take one Dose immediately; a second an Hour after; and

a third a few Hours after that, if wanted. This Quantity is for a grown Person. Sir George is said to have cured very many with this; and two particularly, who had the Symptoms of Madnefs.

For the same.

From Dr. James.

In 1733, a Girl, about fourteen Years old, had the Calf of her Leg so torn by a mad Dog, that the Surgeon was obliged to use Means to prevent a Mortification from the Bite. She was vomited by Turpeth Mineral. (Five or six Grains in a Pill or Bolus is a Dose.) Three Days before next Change of the Moon, the Vomit was repeated; and again the very Day of its Changing. The same Method was pursued the next full Moon: And the Girl continued well.

In November, 1734, a Boy, about ten Years of Age, had four Holes made in one of his Legs by a mad Dog. The Turpeth was given as above, and the Wounds drest with Digestives, and he continued well.

A young Man of about Eighteen was bit in the Hand. Many Dogs were wounded at the same Time, several of which ran mad about six Days after. Upon this he applied to Mr. Wilson, Apothecary in Tamworth, to whom I had communicated the Success of the Turpeth in these Cases. The young Man was at this Time very melancholy and dejected, had Tremors, and slept very little for some Nights before

before, he had a dry Scab upon his Hand. Mr. *Wilson* had him vomitted with Emetic Wine. (The Dose is an Ounce.)

The next Medicine he took was according to the following Prescription :

Take of Turpeth Mineral, twelve Grains; Lapis Contrayerva, one Dram; *Venice* Treacle, a sufficient Quantity to make three Boluses.

Let one be taken every Night at Bed-Time, with four Spoonfuls of the following Julep :

Take of Rue-Water, six Ounces; Treacle-Water, two Ounces; Syrup of Peony, one Ounce and a Half; Tincture of Castor, two Drams: Mix and make a Julep.

Upon taking these he sweated very much, and had two loose Stools every Day after them: His Tremors went off and he slept better. After this, he went into the cold Bath, and continued perfectly well.

'Tis remarkable in this Case, that the Wound ran a thick digested Matter, after this Method, and threw off the Scab like an Eschar; after which it healed of itself.

Several more Instances are given of Men and Dogs cured by the Turpeth Mineral, and I have since (says the Doctor) had so many certain Examples of Mercury in preventing and curing an Hydrophobia, that I cannot doubt of its being at least,

as infallible in such Cases, as any any one Medicine can be in any Distemper. *James's Med. Dict.* in *Hydrophobia*.

For the Stingings of Bees and Wasps.

From *Riverius* and others.

If stung by a Bee, lay a small Blister-Plaister on the Part for about a Quarter of an Hour, which will not in so short a Space raise Bladders, tho' it will extract the Venom. *Observat.* 214.

The same Physician, being cruelly pained with the Sting of a Wasp, laid on *Venice Treacle*, which relieved him in a Moment. But, having thrown away the Treacle three Hours after, the Pain returned: which however was effectually cured by again applying and keeping on the same Medicine all Day. *Obvervat.* 306.

Dr. *James*, from *Nicholaus Monardus*, says that the Leaves of Tobacco are a present Remedy for the Stings and Bites of poisonous Animals.

A Halfpenny applied to the Part and continued there for some considerable Time, will also cure the Stinging of Bees.

For

For the Yellow Jaundice, when it does not come after the Cholick.

From Dr. Sydenham and others.

All spirituous Substances are hurtful; therefore Wines should be sparingly used. Abstain from smoaked Flesh, Fish, Sweetmeats, Things fried with Butter, and Peas, Beans, Cabbage and such like. But watry Fruits, such as Cherries, Currants, Cucumbers and boiled Prunes, may generally be safely used. *Celsus* advises to use Exercise, Frictions and Baths, to have the Advantage of a warm and delicate Bed and Chamber, Sports, Mirth, with what may tend to exhilarate and cheer the Mind.

Let the following Purging Bolus be taken once or twice, before the Use of any other Medicine :

Take of the Electuary of the Juice of Roses, two Drams; Rhubarb finely powdered, half a Dram; Cream of Tartar, one Scruple; Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, enough to make them into a Bolus: To be taken betimes in the Morning, drinking after it a Glas of Rhenish or other small White-Wine.

After this, take of the Roots of Maddar and Turmeric, each an Ounce; the Roots, together with the Leaves, of the greater Celandine, and the Tops of the lesser Centaury, of each an Handful: Boil them in a Quart of Rhenish Wine and a Quart of Spring Water, till Half is consumed. To which, when strained off, add two Ounces of the Syrup of the five opening Roots: * Mix them together for an Apozem,

* To be had ready prepared at the Apothecaries.

Apozem, of which let the Patient take Half a Pint warm, every Morning and Night, till cured. But observe that the Purging Bolus, above prescribed, must be repeated once a Week during the whole Time.

Instead of the above Apozem, the *Edinburgh Dispensatory* prescribes the following Decoction:

Take the Roots, together with the Leaves, of the greater Celandine; the Roots of Turmeric and Madder, of each an Ounce; Spring Water, three Pints: Boil them together till there remains only a Quart of the strained Liquor; to which, when cold, add the Juice of two Hundred Millepedes, and two Ounces of the Syrup of the five opening Roots. Mix them together and take as before directed, till well.

If notwithstanding the constant Use of these Things a long Time, the Disease continues obstinate, the Patient must drink *Tunbridge Waters*, or the like, from the Fountain, every Morning till he recovers. *Turner* recommends the *Spa Water*: Others, with great Reason, those of *Bath*.

Willis directs the following Electuary:

Take of the Conserve of *Roman Wormwood*, and the yellow Rinds of Oranges and Lemons, each two Ounces; of the Species Diacurcume, one Dram and a Half, of the Powders of Ivory, yellow Sanders and Aloes Wood, each Half a Dram; of the Troches of Capers, one Dram; of the Powder of Rhubarb, Half a Dram; of the Salt of Wormwood, two Drams;

Drams, and of the Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, a sufficient Quantity to make an Electuary. Take the Bulk of a Chesnut twice a Day; drinking after each Dose, three Ounces of the following Julep :

Take of the Waters of the greater Celandine, Fumitory, Wormwood and Elder Flowers, each five Ounces; of the compound Water of Snails, and Earth-Worms, each two Ounces; and of Sugar Half an Ounce : Mix all together.

The common Remedy is a Lemon roasted under hot Embers, or before a gentle Fire, with Saffron inclosed in it, which then is steeped or squeezed in a Glafs of White-Wine.

Augenius says, that one Dram of Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in two or three Ounces of * Oxymel or † Hydromel, given four or five Days or more together, in the Morning fasting, cures the Jaundice to a Miracle.

Turner, however, acknowledges to have more than once seen a stubborn Jaundice, which had frustrated the Endeavours both of himself and others, at last overcome with the Juice of the Green Leaves of the Artichoak : This, he adds, is a harsh Medi-

* To make Oxymel, Take of Honey, two Pounds; and Vinegar, one Pint : Boil them together in a glazed Earth Vessel to a Syrup.

† To make Hydromel, Take pure Spring-Water, two Quarts; Honey, Half a Pound; boil it and scum it.

cine, working both upwards and downwards, and consequently improper for weak and worn-out Constitutions. The Dose is three Spoonfulls, with an equal Quantity of White-Wine, twice a Day.

When it does come after the Cholic, *Sydenham* observes, that the yellow Jaundice sometimes succeeds the hysteric or hypocondriac Cholic; and in curing this Species, he is either for refraining entirely from Purgatives, or for exhibiting Rhubarb, only or some other gentle Lenitive, to prevent a Return of the hysteric Symptoms: And the Jaundice, proceeding from this Cause, generally goes off spontaneously in a short Time: But if it continues long, or abates slowly, he proposes the Apozem already described in this Chapter.

The Black Jaundice is the same Distemper degenerated, inducing a Schirrhus upon the Liver, and a Rottenness upon the rest of the Entrails. The Cure may be attempted after the same Manner with the former; Bleeding freely at the same Time, if the Strength will allow; and when all Things else have proved ineffectual, a Salivation may be tried. A Receipt of the Hon. *Robert Boyle* for it, orders a Spoonful of Honey to be gently boiled and scummed till it is of a good Consistence: Then add Wheat-Flower and Saffron reduced to Powder, as much of each as you can take upon the Point of a Knife. Having mixed all well, put it over the Coals again, till it loses its Smell. Keep it in a Gally-Pot for Use. Take the Quantity of a Pea, anoint the Navel and fill the Cavity therewith, repeating it for some Days together, when the Stomach is empty, and abstain-

ing

ing from Meat and Drink for two Hours after. See Dr. *James's* Med. Dict. on the Word *Ictericus*.

For a Schirrhous Liver.

From Dr. *James*.

It is remarked that Cows in the Winter have often Schirrhous Livers, and that upon being turned out to Grass in the Spring, they are cured by Means of a profuse Diarrhæa: Hence it is probable a Man may be cured of a Schirrhous of the Liver, by Means of a continued Diet of emollient or softening Vegetables, as Grass, Succory, Endive, and the like; and Fruits, as Cherries, Currants and Cucumbers; and Whey; avoiding Flesh and Fish of all Sorts, and Spices.

The same Author, from *Dioscorides*, says, that the Plant or Seed of Agrimony, drank in Wine, cures a distempered Liver, the Dysentery, or the Bite of Serpents.

For a Diarrhæa or Looseness.

From the same and others.

A Looseness for one Day is often healthy, and even for several Days, provided it be not violent and stops within the seventh Day, without returning, and is not attended with a Fever or vehement Thirst: But the Danger proceeds from the Length of the Disease. Yet a Flux cannot be suppressed before its due Time, with Safety.

The Eruption of a Sweat gives a proportionable Check to this Disease.

The Cure must not be begun by astringent or binding Medicines; since by this Means Obstructions are brought on, hard to be removed, and which terminate in obstinate Dropsies.

The Patient must abstain from Flesh, as much as is possible, and from Malt Liquors; and keep himself warm.

If the Disorder arises from sharp fermenting Juices in the first Passages, a Discharge of the stimulating Matter is necessary, which may thus be effected, viz.

Take of the best Rhubarb, Half a Dram; and of the Powder of Cinnamon twelve Grains: Mix for a Dose, to be taken two Mornings together.

After which, the Patient may drink freely of the White Decoction, which is thus made:

Take burnt Hartshorn prepared, two Ounces; Gum Arabic, two Drams; Spring-Water, three Pints. Boil it away to a Quart: Strain it off; and after it has stood some Time, pour it off clear from the Sediment.

The Diet may be Barley Broth, Rice-Milk, Gruel, Sago, Hartshorn Jellies, &c.

But if the Stomach itself be faulty, the Defects of this Organ are to be considered and amended. For
this

this Purpose let twenty or twenty-five Grains of Ipecacuanha be administred in a Glass of White Wine, working off the Vomit with Camomile Tea. The Stomach being thus cleansed, its Tone and Fibres may be strengthened by the following Medicine:

Take of the Roots of Gentian and Sweet Flag, each two Drams; of the Tops of the Lesser Centaury, two Pugils; of Camomile Flowers, one Pugil: Infuse in two Pints of warm Spring-Water; and with the Liquor, when strained off, mix four Ounces of compound Gentian Water, and two Ounces of Chalybeat Wine. Let the Patient take four Spoonfuls thrice a Day.

If the Disease continues violent, mix Astringents with the Rhubarb in a Bolus thus:

Take of the Powder of Rhubarb, Half a Dram, of the Diascordium a sufficient Quantity for making a Bolus; to which add two Drops of the Chymical Oil of Cinnamon.

When Cold produces it, the Seat of the Distemper is then more remote, and the Stools are generally very thin and watry. In this Case, endeavour first to unload the Stomach and Bowels, by evacuating the Humours forced upon them; which is to be performed by the Ipecacuanha Vomit first, and then by the Rhubarb Purge already prescribed. But as this Sort of Looseness is sometimes attended with a Fever, or feverish Symptoms, it may be necessary to let Bleeding in the Arm go before the other two Operations; especially if the Person be sanguine and of a full Habit.

The Day after the Rhubarb Purge, take of the compound Decoction of Japan Earth, one Pint; and of the Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, Half an Ounce: Mix these together, and give the Patient three Spoonfuls after every Stool.

At Bed-Time the following Bolus may be administered, take of *Venice* Treacle, Half a Dram; of Japan Earth, one Scruple; of *London* Laudanum, one Grain or one Grain and a Half; and of Diascordium, a sufficient Quantity for forming into a Bolus.

These Medicines are ordered to promote Perspiration, that the detained Matter may not be forced inward upon the Bowels for Want of a natural and proper Evacuation. For this Reason, Decoctions of Sassafras, Guaiacum, Juniper Berries, Camomile Flowers, and such-like gratefully contrived, and taken as common Drink, may contribute greatly to the Cure of this Diarrhæa.

If all this fails, we must apply to Clysters as a last Expedient. Therefore

Take of Diascordium, Half an Ounce; of *Venice* Treacle, two Drams: Boil in a sufficient Quantity of Cow's Milk. Let eight Ounces of this Liquor, when strained, be injected as a Clyster and retained as long as possible, and repeated as often as the Condition of the Patient requires.

From what I have advanced on this Subject, you may judge how necessary it is to enquire into the Cause of this Distemper, to avoid doing much Mischief. For the Matter causing it must be carried off, before
there

there can be any good Reason for the Use of Astringents. But in general, after a Rhubarb Purge, or two, has been administered, they are useful. And Remedies of this Sort are very numerous. In Diarrhæas and Dysenteries of every Kind, *Carolus Piso* recommends a Decoction of the Roots of Tormentil as the most efficacious of all Medicines. So the *Coneffi* (a Tree growing in the *East-Indies*) Bark finely powdered, and made into an Electuary with Syrup of Oranges, and taken to the Quantity of Half a Dram or more, four Times a Day for three or four Days, is esteemed a Sort of Specific. *Clutton* orders four Ounces of the Confection of Starch to be injected warm by Way of Clyster, once or twice a Day. But if the Flux be bloody, or the Bowels exceedingly relaxed, let the Confection be somewhat thicker and an Ounce of French Brandy added to it. Wheat-Flower (two Ounces) tied close in a Linen Bag, and boiled in Water for six Hours, and afterwards mixed with boiled Milk and eaten, is said to be excellent. Solid Millet (according to *Hippocrates*) which has been boiled in Oil, stops crude and liquid Stools. Dried Bramble-Buds, one Handful, boiled in a Pint of Milk, and Half a Pint of Water, then strained and drank, Half a Pint at a Time, sweetened with Loaf-Sugar, Morning and Evening, have been known to work Wonders. If the Stomach will not bear the Milk, make the Buds into Tea and drink it with Milk twice a Day. The Tops of Brambles, boiled in Water, and eaten with Oil and Vinegar, are said, by *Celsus*, to be effectual. *Gerard* says, that Holly, beaten to Powder and drank is an experimented Medicine against all Fluxes of the Belly, as the Dysentery and thelike. *Dioscorides*, says, that the Plant or Seed of Agrimony, drank in Wine,

cures the Dysentery, a distempered Liver and the Bite of Serpents.

Hoffman affirms, that the outer Crust of Household Bread, cut round and moderately hollowed and sprinkled with good warm Wine-Vinegar, with an Addition of Cloves and Nutmegs, applied to the Belly, immediately stops Vomitings and Fluxes attended with Gripes.

Wainwright informs us, that a Woollen Shirt contributes very much to the Cure of an habitual Diarrhæa. With him *Towne* agrees, and recommends particularly the wearing Flannel and keeping the Body warm. And where the Stools are quite liquid and the Disease chronical, *Fuller* advises much gentle Exercise on Horseback or in a Chaise.

For the Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

From *Sydenham* and others.

This may proceed from an Encrease of the same Causes which produce a Diarrhæa. Sometimes it begins with Shaking and Shivering. A Heat of the whole Body follows, as in Fevers, and soon after the Gripes and Stools; but frequently the Gripes begin and the Stools follow, which are many, with a troublesome Descent, as it were, of the Bowels, attended with great Torture and Pain. These Stools are for the most Part numerous and streaked with Blood; rarely excrementitious, and when they are so, without any great Pain. Sometimes there is no Blood, yet if the
Stools

Stools are frequent, with Gripes and a mucous Filth, it is still properly a Dysentery.

Tho' this Disease, without good Management, be often fatal to the Adult, and especially to the Aged; yet 'tis very gentle in Children, who sometimes have it some Months without any Injury, if it be left to Nature.

Bleed as soon as may be. At Night, take an Ounce of Syrup of Meconium, or sixteen Drops of * Liquid Laudanum in any cordial Water. Then take of Tamarinds Half an Ounce; of Sena Leaves two Drams; of Rhubarb, one Dram and a Half. Boil them in six or seven Ounces of Spring-Water, till Half is consumed; then to the strained Liquor add of Manna and Syrup of Roses solutive, each one Ounce. Make a Potion to be taken early the next Morning.

At any Time in the Afternoon, as soon as ever the Purge seems to have done working, the Syrup of Meconium, or the Liquid Laudanum must be repeated.

After resting one Day between, the same Purging Potion must be administered twice more, and the above composing Draught after it, as before. And on the Days between the Purges, the same Quantity of Liquid Laudanum must be taken both Morning and Evening.

* Sydenham's,

After Bleeding and Purging once, I allow through the whole Course of the Disease, any temperate Cordial to be taken now and then, as Epidemic-Water, Compound Scordium-Water, and the like. For Instance,

Take Black Cherry-Water, and Strawberry-Water, of each three Ounces; Epidemic-Water, Compound Scordium-Water, and Cinnamon-Water, of each one Ounce; prepared Pearl, one Dram and a Half; Crystalline-Sugar, a sufficient Quantity; Damask Rose-Water, Half a Dram, to make it pleasant; mix and make a Julep, of which let the Patient take four or five Spoonfuls when faint, or at Pleasure.

Let the ordinary Drink be Milk boiled with three Times the Quantity of Water; or

Take burnt Hartshorn and Crumbs of white Bread, of each two Ounces. Boil them in three Pints of Spring-Water to two; sweeten it with white Sugar.

Or, if the Patient be very weak, boil a Quart of Spring-Water with Half a Pint of Canary, and let him drink it cold for his ordinary Drink.

Panado may be sometimes eaten, and Broths made of lean Mutton.

Old People should be kept much in Bed, and may use more freely any Cordial Water, which they have been accustomed to.

With this Method the Disease will seldom last after the third Purge. But if it still prove obstinate, the whole

whole Cure will then depend upon the Use of the Laudanum, which must be taken in the Quantity above prescribed every Morning and Evening. To quell the Disorder more certainly, I have sometimes given it every eighth Hour and twenty-five Drops at a Time, if the former Dose would not restrain the Flux. Nor could I ever perceive the least Injury from so frequent a Repetition of this Medicine. I also ordered a Clyster of Half a Pint of Cow's Milk, and an Ounce and a Half of Treacle of Andromachus, to be now and then injected; which is very beneficial in all Fluxes of the Belly.

But if there be only a Looseness or Diarrhæa, let the Bleeding and Purging alone, and give Half a Dram of Rhubarb in Powder, (more or less, according to the Strength of the Patient) made into a Bolus, with a sufficient Quantity of Diascordium, adding two Drops of Chymical Oil of Cinnamon. And let a composing Draught of an Ounce of Barley, Cinnamon-Water, and fourteen Drops of Liquid Laudanum, be exhibited every Night, till well.

Infants in this Disease may be treated after the same Manner; but the Quantity of Blood to be taken away, and the Doses of the Purge and composing Medicines are to be lessened, with Respect to their Age. For Instance, two Drops of Laudanum will do for a Child of a Year old.

But if the Sick be tortured with the Dry Gripes, he is to be cured by large Quantities of Whey drank cold, and injected warm by Way of Clyster (without Sugar or any Thing else); in the same Manner and Proportion that the Chicken-Broth is prescribed in the

Chapter

Chapter for the *Cholera Morbus* : Only it may be useful to bleed in the Arm an Hour or two before he begins. The Disorder will go off about the fourth Clyster. The Whey being all ejected, which may take up two or three Hours; let him go to Bed, where he will soon sweat of his own Accord; and let this voluntary Sweat be continued, but not at all provoked for twenty-four Hours, allowing him nothing all the while but raw Milk a little warmed; and let him use nothing else for three or four Days after he leaves his Bed. And if either by Rising too soon or leaving off his Milk too soon, he relapses, the same Method, which is certain and quick, must be repeated.

Oftentimes the Dysentery, if it continues long, affects all the Intestines gradually downwards, till at length it quite falls to the Right Gut, with a continual Inclination of going to Stool, whereby nothing is evacuated but somewhat slimy and boody. This is called a *Tenesmus*. This is to be cured by a Restorative Diet and some cordial Liquor to be drank at Pleasure, such as the Temperate Cordial prescribed above, and Spring-Water boiled with Canary. As the Strength returns, the *Tenesmus* will go off.

Sometimes, after a Dysentery has been ill cured, the Patient is for some Years troubled with tormenting Pains. He may be restored by frequented Bleedings, allowing a reasonable Interval between each Time.

When Dysenteries are not so favoured by the Constitution of the Air as to become Epidemical, the aforesaid Evacuations may be safely omitted, and the
Cure

Cure compendiously performed by Liquid Laudanum, as already directed to be taken.

Frederic Hoffman observes a Coldness of the Feet in this Distemper to be very dangerous, and therefore recommends the Keeping of warm Bricks to the Soles of them, during the Continuance of it.

We must not close this Article, without taking Notice of what the ingenious and learned *Dr. Berkely*, late Bishop of *Cloyne*, has advanced in his *Siris* on this Subject. “ That (says he) which I take to be the most speedy and effectual Remedy in a Bloody Flux, is a Clyster of an Ounce of common brown Rosin dissolved over a Fire in two Ounces of Oil and added to a Pint of Broth; which not long since I had frequent Occasion of trying, when that Distemper was epidemical. Nor can I say that any, to whom I advised it, miscarried.”

For the Bilious Cholic.

From Sydenham.

Sometimes this Disease has followed a tedious Dysentery, at its going off; or, otherwise, has generally taken its Rise from a Fever, which after some Hours has ended in this Complaint. Young People of a hot choleric Constitution have been chiefly subject to it, especially in Summer. The Pain of the Bowels is extreme, sometimes it binds, as it were; and sometimes, contracted to a Point, bores like an Auger. Now and then it abates and presently approaches again, when the sick Person, looking sadly, bemoans himself

himself as if it was actually upon him. At first the Pain is not so certainly determined to one Point, as in the Progress of the Disease; nor are the Vomittings so frequent, nor does the Belly so obstinately resist Purges; but the more it encreases, the more these Symptoms are encreased, till at length it degenerates into the *Iliac Passion*.

Let Blood be taken freely from the Arm. Three or four Hours after, give sixteen or eighteen Drops of *Sydenham's* Liquid Laudanum in some cordial Water; the Dose of which may be encreased according to the Violence of the Pain. The next Morning,

Take of Tamarinds, Half an Ounce; of Sena Leaves, two Drams; of Rhubarb, one Dram and a Half. Boil them in six or seven Ounces of Spring-Water, till Half is consumed. Then to the strained Liquor add of Manna and solutive Syrup of Roses, each one Ounce.

This Purging Potion must be taken twice more, resting a Day between each Purge.

If this Disease be caused by eating too much Fruit, or hard Meats, the Stomach must be plentifully washed with Posset-Drink, which must be vomited up again: This done, the Liquid Laudanum must be given, and the next Day a Vein opened; after which you must proceed according to the Directions above mentioned.

If the Purge above prescribed does not operate, it must be made stronger. But if the Stomach will not retain a Liquid Purge, take *Pil. Cochiae* in the Room
of

of it: Five or six Middle Size Pills are a Dose. But if neither the Liquor nor the Pills can be retained, give the Composing Draught of Laudanum first, and the Purge a few Hours after. Indeed, if that could be conveniently done, it would be best in such a Case to wait thirteen or fourteen Hours before the Purge be given.

As soon as the Purge has done working, the same composing Draught of Liquid Laudanum must be taken, as it also must every Morning and Evening on the Days between the Purges. And when all the Purges have been taken, the same composing Draught must be still continued every Morning and Evening, till the Pain ceases, or is very much lessened, but no longer.

But observe, that if by Reason of some preceding Sickness large Evacuations have been used, not long before the coming of the Cholic; in this Case only, the Purges are to be omitted, and the Liquid Laudanum in some Cordial to be only used.

If, after the Laudanum is left off, the Pain now and then returns, as it sometimes happens, I know no Cure so certain as the Riding on Horseback, or in a Coach, a long Journey; but then the Laudanum must be given constantly Morning and Evening till all is well. By this Exercise I have more than once perfectly cured this Disease, when I could not cure it any other Way. But this must not be undertaken till the Sick has been well purged, and then he must continue the Use of it many Days.

If

If the Patient be young and of a hot Constitution, let his Diet be cooling and thickening, such as Pulp of Barley, Panado, and the like; and every third Day, if the Stomach be craving, he may have a Chicken or a Whiting boiled. I allow no other Drink than Small-Beer or Milk-Water. This thin Diet should be observed for some Time after the Disease is over, to prevent a Relapse; and Meats of hard Digestion most carefully avoided.

When the Disease, from ill Management, has a long while afflicted the Sick, so that his Bowels are weak and infirm, and he is in a Manner quite wasted, the free Use of Epidemic-Water, or of Aquamirabilis, or any other such like Spirituous Liquor which he relishes best, will relieve him at this Time beyond Expectation.

For the Iliac Passion.

From the same.

This Disease arises from the inverted Motion of the Guts. Let the Patient take one Scruple of Salt of Wormwood in a Spoonful of Lemon Juice every Morning and Evening. At other Times of the Day, let him take some Spoonfuls of Mint-Water, without Sugar or any Thing else, every Half Hour; by the repeated Use whereof the Vomiting and the Pain thence proceeding will soon vanish. At the same Time let a live Kitten lie always upon his naked Belly.

After the Pain and Vomiting has wholly ceased for two or three Days, let him take one Dram of the *Pil. Cockiæ*

Cochia Maj. dissolved in Mint-Water; and let him drink Mint-Water very often all the Time of the Working of the Pills, the more certainly to prevent a Return of the Vomiting. Nor is the Kitten to be removed till the Patient has taken the Pills.

The Diet must be very thin, only some Spoonfuls of Chicken Broth twice or thrice a Day. The Patient must keep his Bed, till the Signs of perfect Health appear. And when he is well, he must persist in the Use of Mint-Water for a long Time, keeping his Belly warm with doubled Flannel, that there may be no Relapse, to which this Disease is more obnoxious than any other.

The same great Physician, in his Treatise of the New Fever of the Year 1685, observes, that sometimes it is so, that the Sick being seized with Horror and Rigour, (Heat and Cold succeeding each other by Turns, which are the certain Signs of an imminent Fever) is of a sudden miserably afflicted with the Gripes, occasioned by the Febrile Matter rushing in upon the Guts. And whereas he ought to be purged and blooded, he presently applies hot Medicines inwardly and outwardly, to expel the Wind, which he supposes to be the Cause of his Misery, till at length, the Pain encreasing and being as it were impacted into his Bowels by long Continuance, the Peristaltic Motion begins to be inverted. All Things tend upward; the Patient is grievously tormented and provoked to Vomit, and the Disease ends in the Iliac Passion.

In this Case, first bleed in the Arm. An Hour or two after, inject a strong Clyster. I reckon the Smoke of Tobacco strongly blown up through a large Blad-

der into the Intestines by an inverted Pipe, to be the best and most effectual Clyster; which may be repeated a little while after, unless the former by giving a Stool opens the Passage downwards. But, this Symptom being not totally conquered by this Remedy, it is necessary that a stronger Cathartic be used. Therefore

Take of the *Pill ex Duobus* thirty-five Grains; *Mercurius dulcis*, one Scruple: Make four Pills with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of *Peru*: Take them in a Spoonful of Syrup of Violets.

Drink no Liquor upon them, lest they should not be retained. If the Sick should vomit up this Remedy, let him take presently twenty-five Drops of Liquid Laudanum in Half an Ounce of strong Cinnamon-Water, and after a few Hours let it be repeated. When the Vomiting and Pain of the Belly are abated by these, let the aforesaid Purge be administered again; for now it will be retained under the Protection of the Laudanum, and will at length perform its Business. But if the Vomiting and Pain should return again and the Purge stop in the Body, we must return to the Use of the Laudanum, which must be repeated every fourth or sixth Hour, till the Guts be wholly quieted, and the natural Motion downwards restored: At which Time the Purge, hitherto stopt in the Body by the contrary Motion of the Guts, will operate by Stool.

For the Cæliac Passion.

From *Friend*, *Shaw*, and others.

This is a Diarrhæa, wherein the Aliment is discharged in a State of Indigestion. But when the Aliment is discharged quite crude, it is called a Lien-tery.

The Griping here is generally less than in a Diarrhæa, or Dyfentery; and the Stools happen immediately after Eating. The Case is often attended with a Pain in the Stomach, Heat in the Hypochondres or Flanks, Paleness, Faintness, Thirst, the Inflation of the Belly which is called a *Tympanites*, the Jaundice, &c.

In this Disease, Chyle is discharged together with the Excrements; which shews that the Stomach dissolves the Aliment, but that the Lacteal Vessels are by some Means obstructed, so that the Chyle cannot pass through them, or that the Intestines are too much relaxed.

Dr. *Friend* also distinguishes betwixt the Cæliac Passion, and the Chylous Flux; ascribing the latter to an Obstruction of the Lacteal Vessels; the former to Obstructions of the Intestinal Glands, so that a sufficient Quantity of Lymph cannot, by these, be supplied for diluting the Chyle and rendering it fit to pass into the Lacteals. And hence it passes off with the Excrements.

The Regimen should be the same that is ordered in the Diarrhæa and Dysentery.

The most rational and successful Method of treating the Disease is to administer such Remedies as gently stimulate the Intestinal Tube, and deterge or cleanse the obstructed Glands. For this Purpose gentle Purges (such as the Purgine Potion of Sena, Tamarinds, Rhubarb, &c. prescribed for the Bilious Cholic) administered in small Quantities, and frequently repeated, are recommended; and gentle Vomits of Ipecacuanha, about eighteen or twenty Grains in a Glass of White-Wine worked off with Chamomile-Tea.

See *James's Med. Dict.* on the Article Cæliac Passion.

For the Lientery.

From Dr. *James, Etmuller, &c.*

This is a Disorder proceeding from a preternatural Smoothness of the Intestines, so that what is discharged by Stool resembles the Aliments, both in Colour and Substance. It is owing to a Weakness of the first Concoction, in Consequence of which the Aliments pass through the Intestines uncharged.

The principal Intention of Cure is to strengthen and corroborate the Stomach; which End is most effectually obtained by Rhubarb, and by Preparations of Coral and Quinces. All the Medicines recommended against Vomiting, are also proper in this Disorder

order. (Such are the testaceous Powders, Mint-Water drank very often, and the *Magnesia Alba*.) *Waldschmidtus* says, that the most simple and easily prepared Stomachics are more beneficial here, than those of the compound Kind. And the most proper, according to that Author, are preserved Nutmegs, preserved Ginger, the White of an Egg boiled with Vinegar, and Wormwood Wine prepared with Mastich.

James's Med. Dict. on this Article.

For the Colica Pictonum, or Dry Belly-Ack of the West-Indies.

From Dr. Towne.

Take ten Grains of *Matthew's Pill*; and Half an Hour after, Half an Ounce of Manna, two Drams of Cream of Tartar, and one Ounce of solutive Syrup of Roses, in warm Water-Gruel. Repeat this every three Hours, allowing four Grains of *Matthew's Pill* in the Intervals. If he should happen to vomit up the laxative Draught, then let him take of Salt of Wormwood, one Scruple; pure Opium, a Grain or a Grain and a Half; strong Mint-Water, an Ounce; Syrup of Lemons, one Spoonful. Mix for a Draught. The following Clyster must also be injected every four Hours, till the Body becomes soluble viz. Take of the common-Decoction for a Clyster, eight Ounces; Balsam of Capivi dissolved in Yolks of Eggs, two Drams; Soap of Tartar, one Dram; Oil of Anise, two Drams: Mix for a Clyster.

In the mean Time use this warm Fomentation all over the Region of the Belly with Flannel Cloths, viz. Take of Camomile Flowers, three Ounces; Juniper and Bay-Berries, of each one Ounce: Boil in five Pints of Spring-Water to three. At the End, add of Caraway, Fennel and Anise Seeds, each Half an Ounce. Dissolve in the strained Liquor a Dram of Opium, and add a Pint of Rum.

A Bath made with Leaves of wild Sage, Lavender, Rosemary, Camomel, and other warm nervous Plants, will afford considerable Relief.

When the Pains lessen and the Body is somewhat open, a Purge of greater Efficacy must be administered, viz. Take of Camomel, one Scruple; the smaller *Pill Cockiæ*, one Scruple; Opobalsamum enough to make them into four Pills, to be taken in the Morning and repeated every Day, till the Pain remits and the Body becomes soluble.

Instead of Opiates (unless the Urgency of the Symptoms require the Continuance of them), let him now take two Scruples of Balsam of Peru with Loaf Sugar, or in any other convenient Form, every six Hours. This will seldom fail. Or, instead of Balsam of Peru, he may take what is much more efficacious, two Drams of *Barbadoes* Tar for three Times a Day, till the Disease is totally vanquished.

Upon the first Apprehension of any tingling Uneasiness along the Spinal Marrow, or the Numbness and Inability of the Limbs, the whole Length of the Back-Bone, as well as the Limbs, ought to be well chafed with a Mixture of this Tar and double-distilled
Rum,

Rum, which will, if any Thing in Nature can, avert the impending Palsy. This is a Method, which I have successfully used.

If the Palsy has been actually formed, the Patient has nothing to do, but to repair to *England*, where the *Bath Waters* taken inwardly, and applied to the Parts by Pumping, with other proper Remedies, have often perfected the Cure. *James in Pictonum Colica.*

For Costiveness.

From Dr. *James, Shaw*, and others.

Old People are chiefly troubled with this Disorder; and lean Persons more than corpulent. Those also who are subject to Nervous Complaints are much affected with it. Sometimes it is the Consequence of Drinking rough Wines, or using too much Exercise.

Abstinence from hard Meats and a Mefs of Water-Gruel with a little Butter, once in the Day, will frequently prevent or remove it.

Boil in a Porringer of Broth a Handful of common Mallow Leaves chopped: Strain it and eat the Broth before Dinner or Supper.

Or, a Piece of toasted Bread soaked in Oil and eaten every Morning, is highly recommended. And this, says *Cherlerus*, is a very grateful Medicine. *Ba-relli Observat.*

Or, Gather green Walnuts in *June*, before their Shells harden: Boil them in sugared Water till they are tender; take them out, and boil the same Water with more Sugar to the Consistence of a Syrup, in which the Walnuts are afterwards to be preserved. Two or three of these with a little of the Syrup, eaten before Bed-Time, will usually have the desired Effect the next Morning.

These Things are infinitely preferable to Doses of Physick. But if something must be had from the Apothecary's, let it be a little Lenitive Electuary, of which the Quantity of a small Nutmeg may be taken Over-Night, and, if need be, (which will seldom happen) repeated in the Morning, till the End is obtained,

Or, mix with Virgin Honey as much finely powdered Cream of Tartar, as will bring it to a softish Electuary: Of this take the Quantity of a small Nut (more or less, at a Time, as upon Trial you shall see Cause.

Some for this Disorder drink Sena-Tea; others use Prunes stewed with Sena; others lenitive Clysters, or Suppositories. The last are generally made Use of for Children, viz.

Boil an Ounce of the best Honey in a Brass Ladle over the Fire to a due Consistence; as it colds, roll it into the proper Form and Size, rub it over with a Bit of Butter, and when it is stiff enough, as it will be before it is cold, apply it to the Child by Way of Suppository. A Violet Comfit is successfully used by the common People to answer the same End.

For

For a Tenesmus.

From Dr. Shaw.

It is a too frequent and ineffectual Inclination to go to Stool. Besides the Causes of a Diarrhæa and Dysentery, this may also happen from Weakness, or an Ulceration in the Muscle which forms the Extremity of the Anus, or an irritating Humour in the large Intestine called the Rectum.

The Inclination here returns more frequently than in a Dysentery; the Pain is limited to the Rectum; and the Evacuations are little else but a mucous Matter tinged with Blood.

'Tis not so dangerous as a Dysentery, unless there be an Ulcer in the Rectum, or a Fistula, or the Rectum be subject to fall down.

The Regimen and Method of Cure are the same as in a Dysentery. Rest and an easy Posture are requisite.

For the Hepatic Flux.

From the same.

This is a serous Diarrhæa mixed with Blood, and proceeds from the same Causes as a Diarrhæa and Dysentery. It is usually the Consequence or Companion of the Diseases; and frequently happens in the last Stage of a Consumption. The evacuated Matter resembles the Water in which raw Flesh has been washed;

ed; and comes away without Gripping, different in this from a Dysentery. In Consumptions and Fevers 'tis generally accounted mortal. In other Cases it is to be judged of from its Cause and the Patient's Constitution. The Regimen and Cure are both the same as in a Diarrhæa and Dysentery. Or the following may be given for a Constancy, viz.

Take of Powder of Rhubarb, one Scruple; Conserve of Red Roses, as much as is sufficient to make it into a Bolus, to be taken every Night at Bed-Time.

For the Dropsy.

From Dr. Boerhaave, and others.

The following Intentions are to be pursued, viz.

1. To procure a due Fluidity and Motion to the Lymph, whether it is Water or Serum, of the bilious, ichorous, or bloody Kind.

2. To evacuate the Waters from the Cavities of the Body.

3. To remove the Weakness of the Entrails.

1. The Fluidity of the Lymph is procured by removing those Causes which prevent it. These are First, the too languid Force of the vital Powers subservient to Circulation: Secondly, the Compression, Rupture, or Obstruction, of the Vessels: Thirdly the excessive and preternatural Viscidity of the Fluids.

The

The too languid Force of the vital Powers subervient to Circulation is most commonly removed by Cardiacs, Corroborative and stimulating Medicines; which (if there be no violent Thirst) are to consist of aromatic, saline, oleous, and hot Substances, viz.

Take of the Roots of Masterwort, both Spices of Birthwort, Zedoary and Mountain-Hartwort, each an Ounce; of Ginger, six Drams; of the Flowers of the lesser Centaury, two Ounces; of Rosemary Flowers, one Ounce; of Hedge Hyssop, four Drams; of Elder and Juniper Berries, each Half an Ounce; of Thyme, Mother of Thyme, and Syrian Marum, each one Ounce; of the Seeds of Wormwood, Tansey and Wormseed, each one Ounce: Reduce all to a fine Powder; then take of this Powder, six Ounces; and of pure French Wine, four Pints. Make into a medicated Wine, of which let the Patient take two Ounces, four Times a Day, upon an empty Stomach, using at the same Time a proper Regimen.

Or, Take of the preceding Powder, two Ounces; Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers, one Ounce; and of Syrup of Mugwort, a sufficient Quantity for making a Conserve, of which Half a Dram is to be taken every fourth Hour.

Or, Take of the same Powder, four Drams; and of the best White-Wine, eight Ounces: Make into an Infusion, of which let the Patient drink one Ounce every two Hours.

This Intention is also answered by *Elixir Proprietas*, volatile, oleous and aromatic Salts; volatile, acrid and oleous Spirits of the aromatic, cephalic and stomachic Kind. But

But if the Thirst is intense, and the Disorder accompanied with a hot Fever, which frequently happens; the Thirst is removed by refreshing Cardiacs, grateful Acids, and Liquors gently aromatic, viz.

Take of the distilled Oils of Cinnamon, Citron and Orange-Peel, each three Drops; of the Oils of Lavender Flowers and of Juniper, each two Drops; and of Sugar, six Drams: Mix well, and add of the Robs of Elder and Juniper, each three Ounces; of the Spirit of Salt, one Dram; of the distilled Waters of Cinnamon, Citron and Orange-Peel, each two Ounces; and of the distilled Water of Mint, ten Ounces: Of this Preparation let the Patient take one Ounce every two Hours.

Or, Take of dulcified Spirit of Nitre, four Drams; of the Spirit of Scurvy-Grass, six Drams; of the Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, and the Syrup of the five aperient Roots, each one Ounce; and of Rhenish Wine, one Pint: Mix all together and let the Patient take an Ounce every two Hours.

In both Cases Friction or Rubbing, Motion and Heat are proper.

When the Vessels are compressed, ruptured, or obstructed, the Cause is to be searched out, and, if possible, removed. It may be often corrected by Mineral Waters.

The excessive Viscidity of the Fluids may be removed, either in a hot or cold Dropsy; first, by the Medicines already prescribed: Secondly, by alkaline Substances,

Substances, especially Salts, both of the volatile, and principally of the fixed Kind: And thirdly, by Chymical Preparations of Mercury, Antimony and Copper, duly prepared and judiciously exhibited: Thus, for Instance,

Take of Turpeth Mineral, Half a Grain; and of white Ginger, ten Grains: Make into a Powder, to be taken every other Morning in the Pulp of a roasted Apple.

Or, Take of red precipitate Mercury, one Grain; and of Nutmeg, six Grains: Make into a Powder and take as the former.

Or, Take of Mercurius sublimatus dulcis, seven Grains; and of Winter's Cinnamon, eight Grains; reduce to a Powder and take as the former.

Or, Take of Emetic Tartar, Half a Grain; and of an Elœofaccharum of Oil of Citrons, six Grains: Make into a Powder to be taken every third Day.

Or, Take of the mild Emetic, prepared by Detonation, from Antimony, two Parts, and Nitre, five Parts, four Grains; reduce to a Powder, to be taken every Morning.

Or, Take of the Filings of Copper, ten Grains; and of Sal Volatile Oleosum, six Drams: Make into a Tincture, of which let the Patient take twelve Drops, three Times a Day, on an empty Stomach, with Half an Ounce of the Syrup of the five aperient Roots.

2. The Waters collected in the Cavities of the Body, are to be evacuated, First, by the Paracentesis, or Tapping: Secondly, by procuring new Outlets for it: Thirdly, by Urine: Fourthly, by Vomit: Fifthly, by Purging: And sixthly by Dissipation.

First. If the Cause of that Species of Dropsy, called * Ascites, is recent or new, and the Disease suddenly produced by some external Cause; and if the Strength is entire, the Patient young, the Viscera or Entrails in good Order, and the Water not putrid by its long Stagnation in those Parts, the Operation of the Paracentesis or Tapping is forthwith to be performed three Inches below the Navel, and as many from the *Linea Alba*, or White Line. But this Measure is to be estimated as if the Body was sound, and the Belly not distended. The Operation is to be performed in the Side opposite to the Source of the Dropsy. A small Quantity of Water is to be evacuated, twice a Day, for, at least fifteen Days, using at the same Time the Medicines already prescribed: Or, according to a later Method, the Abdomen or Belly is to be compressed by Swaths, in Proportion to the Quantity of Water evacuated, lest the lax and pendulous Vessels and Viscera should afterwards fluctuate in the empty Abdomen.

* When the Water is collected either in the Duplicature of the Peritonæum (that inner Membrane of the Belly which covers and incloses the Bowels as in a Bag) in the Cavity of the Belly, between the Peritonæum and the Bowels, in the dilated Cavities of the Glands, or in the Vessels contained in the Belly, the Disorder is called Ascites.

If the Conditions enumerated in the preceding Paragraph are wanting, or if the State of the Patient is quite opposite, then the Paracentesis only hastens his Death.

Secondly, Outlets made by the actual Caution, Caustics, Vesicatories, or external Applications, Lancets and Setons, in a fleshy, but dependent Part, are highly beneficial; especially if the Nature of the Disease admits of their being kept open.

These Operations only take Place, when the Water is contained in the Cellular Membrane, which is next to the internal Part of the Skin, and not effused into the Abdomen. Then, if the Viscera are sound, an actual Caution may be applied below the Knee, and then the Eschar, or Scab, mollified with Butter, that it may fall off and give Vent to the Water.

As the Cellular Membrane all over the Body communicates, this Practice is rational. But Care must be taken to prevent a Mortification by proper Bandages to the subsiding Parts; warm aromatic, and lixivious Fomentations, and Dressings of warm Balsams applied to the Ulcer or Outlet: And this must be done, when an artificial Outlet is made by any Means whatever.

3. There are many Instances of the Evacuation of the Waters by Urine. This Method therefore, when there is a Tendency to it, should be attempted by the Use of specific, urinous, fixed and compound Salts, animal Salts, vitriolated Salts, dissolved Metals, and Specifics for Disorders of the Kidneys.

4. Vomits

4. Vomits are singularly beneficial. But the Vomits for this Purpose must be active and powerful, frequently repeated, and given at short Intervals. Thus, for Instance,

Take of the common Emetic Wine, two Ounces and a Half for a Dose.

Of Emetic Tartar, six Grains for a Dose.

Of Turpeth Mineral, seven Grains for a Dose.

Of the fresh Juice expressed from the Middle Bark of Elder, one Ounce; and of the Syrup of Violets, Half an Ounce for a Dose.

Of the Leaves of the *Soldanella marina*, or Sea Coleworts, one Ounce for a Dose.

Of Elaterium, four Grains; and of the Syrup of Buckthorn, one Ounce; to be made up for a Dose.

These Medicines not only vomit, but frequently purge pretty briskly, and sometimes promote a Discharge by Urine

5. The Evacuation of the Serum by Stool is obtained by the liberal and frequent Use of brisk Purges in various, but especially liquid Forms, viz.

Take of the Refins of Jalap and Scammony, each one Dram; of Powder of Sena Leaves, and the bruised Seeds of Bastard Saffron, each four Drams; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint: Make a Tincture, with which mix four Ounces of solutive Syrup

rup of Roses, with Sena : Of this let the Patient take one Ounce in the Morning.

Or, Take of the cathartic Silver of Boyle, and of Crumbs of Bread, each four Grains; mix up into a Mass, of which make Pills consisting of two Grains each : Of these let the Patient take one every Half Hour, till the Purging begins.

6. The Waters are dissipated by the Heat either of a Fire, a Stove, Sand, the Sun, Salt, or Dung, since by these a freer Perspiration and Sweat are excited.

But the Waters are in a particular Manner dissipated by a rigid Abstinence from Drink, and eating Biscuit with a little Salt and a very small Quantity of oleous Wine. (Such as Sack, Malmsey, &c.)

3. The Weakness of the Viscera or Entrails is to be removed by Chalybeat Preparations, Steel in Substances and Corboratives of a gently astringent Quality, in due Doses and at proper Times; as also by dry Aliments, Exercise, and Wine which is strong, old and astringent. Thus,

Take of fresh Filings of Steel before they are rusted, two Ounces; of Peruvian Bark and Winter's Bark, each two Ounces; of dried Rhubarb, Half an Ounce; and of the best Rhenish Wine, two Pints : Make into a medicated Wine, of which the Patient is to take two Ounces, thrice a Day, upon an empty Stomach.

M

When

When the Abdomen or lower Belly is swelled with rarefied Vapours, arising either from Water, Matter, Humour, or Air pent up there, and putrefied by the Heat, the Disorder is called a *Tympanitis*. And if it draws its Origin from the rarefied Vapours, exhaling from the extravasated and putrefied Humours, it is to be cured by the same Means. But if it arises from the Air falling down into the Cavities, through the perforated Membranes of the putrefied Intestines, and not being able to return, but becoming rarefied by the Heat, it is almost always incurable. Puncture, however, frequently affords Relief, tho' it rarely produces a perfect Cure. In this Species the lower Belly is highly inflated and hard, and on being struck with the Hand, sounds like a Drum.

Hippocrates proposes the following Method of curing a Dropsy: "A Person, says he, labouring under
 " a Dropsy, ought to fatigue himself by Exercise, to
 " sweat, to eat Bread, to drink little, and that of
 " White-Wine; to sleep very moderately, and to
 " use Purgatives; by which Means the Water and
 " Phlegm are evacuated,"

As œdematous Tumors (cold and soft, retaining the Print of the Finger) which are, as it were, the Beginning of a Dropsy, are easily generated by Flatulencies of the first Passages, especially in hypochondriac Persons, 'tis, in this Case, expedient not to use Purgatives, but Clysters prepared of carminative and corroborating Ingredients, as Bay and Juniper Berries, Rue, Marjoram, Leaves of Dwarf Elder, Flowers of *Roman* and common Chamomile, and the four carminative Seeds, boiled either in Water or Milk, with the Addition of a sufficient Quantity of the Oil of
 Dill

Dill and Chamomile. This Practice has been used with great Success, where the gouty Matter, being either repelled or retained, has produced Spasms and Flatulencies of the Intestines, and threatened a Dropsy.

Celsus advises to measure the Abdomen daily with a Thread, which is to have the Circumference of the Body marked upon it, and to observe every Day whether the Body is grosser or smaller, for when it becomes less, the Medicines operate duly. 'Tis also expedient to measure the Drink and Urine; for 'tis a hopeful Sign, when more is discharged by Urine than is drank.

In an *Ascites*, when the Intestines are much affected, and few Hopes of Recovery left, gentle Laxatives and Corroboratives are only to be used. This End is answered by the *Pillulæ Polychrestæ*, prepared according to the Directions of *Becher*, interposing between each Dose of them, a Dose of the opening Salts. By this Method, unless the Case is absolutely desperate, the miserable Patients are either cured, or at least preserved longer alive: But these Medicines promise more happy Effects, and afford greater Relief in an *Anasarca*; which is that Species of Dropsy which affects the whole Body, the Waters being lodged between the Skin and the Muscles.

Observe therefore that to Evacuants (of which we shall give more Forms by and by) Corroboratives, as already prescribed, must be joined; since the impaired Tone and weakened Force of the Intestines and Vessels are the principal Causes of the languid Circulation of the Fluids, and consequently of the Stag-

nation. Corroboratives therefore are, of all other Medicines, the most efficacious both for preventing the Disorder, and Relapses into it. *James's Med. Dict.* in Hydrops.

Water, sharpened with a little Spirit of Vitriol, is proper to quench Thirst; being used as a Gargle only, and then thrown out of the Mouth. *Shaw.*

The curative Indications must be directed, 1. To the Evacuation of the Waters. 2. To the strengthening of the Blood. The following is the Method of the great *Sydenham*.

1. Enquire diligently into the Easiness or Difficulty of the Patient's Purging, and act accordingly; observing that this Disease requires the strongest and quickest Purges; especially, seeing we have Laudanum to stop the Purging, if it works too much.

The Waters must be evacuated as hastily as the Strength of the Patient will admit, lest they should gather again, or by their long Continuance putrefy the Bowels; nor must we cease Purging, unless Necessity urge, till all the Water is evacuated.

For those who are easily purged, an Ounce of Syrup of Buckthorn only will evacuate the Waters plentifully; but for those who are purged with Difficulty, the greatest Dose of it is ineffectual. I have frequently prescribed the following Potion with Success:

Take of Tamarinds Half an Ounce; of Sena Leaves, two Drams; of Rhubarb, one Dram and a Half. Boil them in six Ounces of Water to three Ounces.

Ounces. In the strained Liquor dissolve of Manna and solutive Syrup of Roses, each one Ounce; of Syrup of Buckthorn, Half an Ounce; of the Electuary of the Juice of Roses, two Drams: Mix and make a Potion to be taken early in the Morning every Day, or every other Day, according to the Strength of the Patient. But it must be given only to strong People, It purges when nothing else will. Or,

Take of White Wine, four Ounces; of Jalap finely powdered, one Dram; of Ginger powdered, Half a Scruple; of Syrup of Buckthorn, one Ounce; Mix and make a Potion, to be taken as the above.

Or, Take of the Pill ex duobus, one Scruple; Elaterium, three Grains; Chymical Oil of Cloves, two Drops. Make three Pills to be taken early in the Morning, as the above.

Or, Take of the inner Rind of Elder, three Handfuls: Boil them in two Quarts of Half Milk and Half Water, till 'tis wasted to a Pint. Drink Half of the strained Liquor in the Morning and the rest in the Evening every Day, till restored to Health. But this Remedy is of Use only to those who are easily purged; with whom, if it works well by Stool or Vomit, but especially if both Ways, it cures the Disease in a wonderful Manner.

But if the Patient be of a weak Constitution, or a Woman very subject to Vapours and Disorders of the Animal Spirits, the Evacuation of the Waters must be effected by Diuretics only; the most effectual of which are made of lixivial Salts: viz.

M 3

Infuse

Infuse a Pound of Broom Ashes cold in two Quarts of Rhenish Wine; adding to it a Pugil (the eighth Part of an Handful) or two of common Wormwood. Strain it through brown Paper and take four Ounces of the Liquor in the Morning, at Five in the Afternoon, and at Night, daily, till the Swelling vanishes. With this Remedy alone I have known some Dropsies cured, which were counted deplorable, in those whose weak Constitutions could not bear Purgings.

2. The Waters being thus evacuated, it is absolutely necessary to use those Simples which heat and invigorate the Blood, with such Liquors as have the same Tendency. But all small and cooling Liquors must be avoided. It is absolutely necessary that the Sick, if his Circumstances allow of it, should drink Wine all the while he is in Cure; but he must not begin to drink it, till the Passages are somewhat open and a Way made for the Water. If his Circumstances do not allow of it, let him use the best Strong Beer; taking Care not to meddle with distilled Spirits. In poor People therefore I used to prescribe, for their ordinary Drink, strong Beer wherein a Quantity of the Roots of Horse-Radish, of the Leaves of common Wormwood, Garden Scurvy-Grass, Sage, the lesser Centaury, and the Tops of Broom have been put: A Draught whereof may be taken twice or thrice a Day. For the Rich, Canary Wine may be impregnated in the like Manner.

Or, Take of Conserve of Garden Scurvy Grass, of *Roman* Wormwood, and of lesser Centaury, each three Drams, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Citron Peel, make an Electuary. The Dose is the Quantity of a large Nutmeg in the Morning, at Four
in

in the Afternoon, and at Night, drinking after it four Ounces of the following Infusion, viz.

Take of Gentian Roots, one Ounce; of Broom Tops, of Tops of lesser Centaury and of common Wormwood, each one Handful; of Seeds of Fennel and of Parsley, each two Drams: Chop them small and pour upon them four Pints of Rhenish Wine: Let them stand together cold, and strain out the Liquor as you use it. And take Notice that these corroborative Medicines are not to be used during the Purging; nor must any Purge be given, when the Cure is managed by lixivial Salts.

Steel is a principal Corroborative at the Beginning of the Disease. Garlic is also good, and I have known a Dropsy cured by it alone.

A Dropsy which swells only the Legs, or the Belly but moderately, is often cured by the aforesaid heating and strengthening Liquors only, without either Vomit or Purges.

To conclude: Tho' this Disease, when come to a true Dropsy of the Belly, is always counted deplorable; yet it will appear, if it be treated as above, that it may be as certainly cured (if the Bowels are not corrupted) as many others reckoned not so deadly. *Sydenham.*

As the following Remedy, taken from the *London Chronicle* of October 2, 1760, is there cried up and easy to be had, we have thought proper to insert it for the Dropsy here:

M 4

Take

Take the large Leaves that grow upon the Stem of the Artichoak; wipe, but don't wash them. Stamp them in a Mortar and strain out the Juice through a Linen Cloth, forcibly. Put a Pint of this Juice into a Quart-Bottle and fill it up with Madeira Wine, or Mountain. Of this take three Spoonfuls every Morning fasting, and three more at going to Bed. The Dose may be encreased to four or five Spoonfuls, if the Case require and the Stomach will bear it. Shake the Bottle well, before you take it. 'Tis a safe Medicine; a fine Bitter for the Stomach, and is the most approved by Experience that is known.

For the Diabetes.
From Dr. Sydenham, Willis, and others.

In this Disease the Urine comes away quick after Drinking, is immoderate, crude, like Water, sweet. The Patient has an insatiable Thirst. When it is inveterate, the Body is dissolved and gradually consumed. The most excellent Sydenham prescribes thus for it:

Take of *Venice Treacle*, one Ounce and a Half; of the Conserve of the yellow Peel of Oranges, one Ounce; of *Diascordium*, Half an Ounce; of *Ginger* and *Nutmeg* candied, each three Drams; of *Gascoign's Powder*, one Dram and a Half; of the outer Bark of *Pomegranates*, of the Roots of *Spanish Angelica*, of red *Coral* prepared, and of the Troches of *Lemnian Earth*, each one Dram; of *Bole Armenic*, two Scruples; of *Gum Arabic*, Half a Dram; with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of dried
Roses

Roses. Make an Electuary: Let him take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg in the Morning, at Five in the Evening, and at Bed-Time, for a Month; drinking upon it six Spoonfuls of the following Infusion; viz.

Take of the Roots of Elecampane, Masterwort, Angelica, and Gentian, each Half an Ounce; of the Leaves of *Roman* Wormwood, White Horehound, of the lesser Centaury, and of Calamint, each one Handful; of Juniper Berries, one Ounce: Let them be cut small, and infused in five Pints of Canary cold, and strain it as you use it.

Let him be fed with (dry) Meats of easy Digestion, as with (much roasted) Veal, Mutton, and the like: Let him forbear eating of Herbs, and all Fruit whatsoever, and let him drink *Spanish* Wine at every Meal.

Lister gives an Instance of one cured by drinking as much Wine, boiled with Ginger, as his Strength and Condition would admit of; allowing him, at proper Intervals, Draughts of Milk and Water to allay his Thirst.

Dr. *Willis*, in Conjunction with some other Physicians, prescribed, as follows, for a Person of Distinction, viz.

Take of the Tops of Cypress-Tree, eight Handfuls; of the Whites of Eggs, two Pounds; of Cinnamon Half an Ounce; and of fresh Milk, eight Pints: Mix all together, and subject them to Distillation. Six Ounces of the distilled Liquor are to be taken for a Dose, three Times a Day. Also,

Take

Take of Gum Arabic, and Gum Tragacanth, each six Drams; and of the Saccharum Penidium, one Ounce. Reduce them to a Powder, of which one Dram, or one Dram and a Half, is to be taken twice a Day, in the abovementioned distilled Water; exhibiting a Paregoric Draught every Night (which may consist of fourteen or fifteen Drops of Laudanum in a little of the same distilled Water).

The Patient's Diet consisted almost entirely of Milk. In a Month he was restored to perfect Health.

Besides these Medicines and Forms already mentioned, the * Decoction of Catechu compound, the † incrassating Decoction, Isinglass, Jelly of Hartshorn, Rice, Tincture of Coral, and Gordon's Troches, are of singular Service. But nothing is so effectual, as the hot Well Waters at *Bristol*, which are reckoned specific in a Diabetes, the Patients being certain of a Cure in a very short Time; and which may be drank in as large Quantities as the Stomach will bear. *James's Med. Dict.* in Diabetes.

* Thus made, Take of Guaiacum and Sassafras, each three Drams; of yellow and red Saunders, each two Drams; the blackest Part of Japan Earth powdered, Half an Ounce; Liquorice, one Ounce; dried Sage, a Handful. Boil in three Pints of Barley Water to a Quart; adding to the clear Liquor, after settling and straining, two Ounces of Diacodium and one Drop of Oil of Anniseeds. A Quarter of a Pint warm may be drank two or three Times a Day.

† Thus made, Take of Gum Arabic, grossly powdered, three Ounces: Boil it in a Quart of Water, carefully stirring it, to a Pint and three Quarters; then add four Ounces of Syrup of Marsh Mallows. A Quarter of a Pint may be taken Night and Morning.

For the Worms.

From Dr. *James, Boerhaave*, and others.

These are chiefly incident to Children from one to fourteen Years of Age. They are usually divided into three Kinds. The first are round, smooth and hardly a Span long. They have their Seat in the Stomach and superior Intestines. The second are called Long Worms, or Tape Worms, being of a broad Figure, like a Bandage, and from two, to ten, twenty, and even forty, Feet in length. They possess the whole Tract of the Intestines. The third are the *Ascarides*, small and slender, which lodge in the large Intestines, especially the Rectum and near the Anus.

Symptoms are, Childrens starting in their Sleep, and being frightened when waked out of it, and Itching of the Nostrils; fetid Breath; Thirst; a Discharge of the Spittle; white Eyes, and a pale Countenance with intermediate Flushings; Coldness of the Extremities; a turbid Urine; Ash coloured Excrement; an hard inflated Belly; sometimes a voracious, at other Times a languid Appetite, &c. But as these Signs are common to other Diseases, so there can be no Criterion better than the Worms themselves; for it is absolutely necessary, before the Use of Medicines, that you be sure there are Worms.

Amongst Worm Remedies are generally reckoned Acids; as the Juice of Citrons, Oranges, Lemons- Currants, Barberries, Pomegranates, Phlegm and Spirit of Vitriol, Cream of Tartar, tart Rhenish Wine, and Vinegar. All these may be commodiously exhibited.

bited in hot and feverish Cases, as they correct the Heat, resist Putrefaction, and avert the dangerous Malignity of the Symptoms.

Amongst other Worm Remedies are Bitters; as Wormwood, lesser Centaury, Scordium, Marsh Trefoil, Rue; also Bitters of a purgative Quality, as Aloes, Rhubarb, Coloquintida, and the Troches of Alandhal prepared of it. Also oleous Substances, as Olive Oil, Rape Oil, Oil of sweet Almonds, &c. Though these last are chiefly useful as Preparatives, that afterwards more acrid and purgative Medicines may be exhibited with greater Safety.

Saline Substances are also greatly celebrated, particularly the Salts of *Glauber*, *Epsom*, &c. which used for a considerable Time, produce an excellent Effect, especially in the Long or Tape Worms. The poor People on the Sea-Coast for the same Purpose drink Sea-Water; while the rich make Broth of fresh Oysters, with the Addition of Lemon Juice and Pepper, by which they expel the Worms, prevent a Consumption, and many other Disorders incident to Children.

The best Specifics are, among Gums, *Asafætida*, *Sagapenum*, *Opoponax*, and *Myrrh*: Among Herbs, *Tansy*, *Scordium*, and *Wormwood*: Among bulbous Roots, all Onions and Garlick: Among Fruits, bitter Almonds and their expressed Oil, Wormseed, and the like. Quicksilver is in a peculiar Manner fatal to Worms. *Helmont* boiled it in pure Water, and afterwards gave the Water so impregnated to his Patients. *Meibomius* let Rhenish Wine, poured upon Quicksilver, stand in a gentle Digestion, without any boiling,

boiling, for twenty four Hours, and he found his Medicine produce more speedy Effects than the former.

Among other Medicines, I have with Success used the following Pills; Take of Asafætida, Extract of Rhubarb, Tansey, depurated Aloes, the best Myrrh, and Mercurius dulcis, each one Scruple; and of the Extracts of Saffron and Castor, each four Grains: Reduce to a Mass, out of every Scruple of which make fifteen Pills: By taking five, six, or eight of which, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient, I have known many thoroughly cured, tho' before they were miserably tormented.

They who abhor Pills, may take them in a Syrup. But observe that acrid Purgatives and hot Remedies are never to be used when there is a feverish Heat.

If Ascarides are lodged in the Rectum, detergent milky Clysters, in which Tansey, Garlic, or the Leaves of Scordium have been boiled, produce an excellent Effect; as do also Clysters of Brine, prepared by boiling in it Horehound, the lesser Centaury, and Scordium, adding to it a sufficient Quantity of the compound Electuary of Hiera, (i. e. about Half an Ounce.)

But for Children troubled with Ascarides, use the following Clyster, Take of Mallows and Violet Leaves, each an Handful; Colewort Leaves, one or two Handfuls; Coriander and Fennel Seeds, of each two Drams; Flowers of Chamomile, and the lesser Centaury, of each a small Handful: Make a Decoction of the whole in Milk, and dissolve in the strained

strained Liquor an Ounce of Honey and two Drams of the Confection of Hiera.

Hippocrates advises, for the expelling of the *Ascarides*, to take *Agnus-Castus* Seed, to bruise it well with a little Ox Gall, and then to mix the whole with a little Oil of Cedar, and make a Suppository of it with a little greasy Wool.

With respect to other Worms in the Stomach or Intestines, Nurses give to Children afflicted with them about a Scruple of Wormseed, mixed with Honey in Milk, before the Changes of the growing or decreasing Moon. *James's Med. Dict.* in the Words *Vermes* and *Ascarides*.

The Leaves and Tops of Wormwood infused in Water, Ale, or Wine, strengthen the Entrails, are of Service in Dropsies, Jaundice, in Tertian and Quartan Agues, and kill Worms. *Miller*.

Essential Oil of Wormwood, (says *Boerhaave*) made into Pills with a Bit of Bread, and given two Hours before Meals, after fasting a considerable Time, is a certain Cure for the Worms. *Id. Absinthium*.

A Decoction of the Root of Couch or Squitch Grass, is also excellent for the Worms. *Id.* in the Word *Agrostis*.

The Hon. *Robert Boyle* recommends a Spoonful at a Time of the distilled Water of the Husks of Walnuts mixed with any Julep, as excellent in the Jaundice, in Fevers, and in Worms.

For

For the Fluor Albus, or the Disorder called the Whites in Women.

From Dr. Sydenham.

Take eight Ounces of Blood from the Arm. The next Day, some considerable Time before getting up, Take of the Pills Cochia the greater, two Scruples; Castoreum, two Grains; Balsam of Peru, three Drops, made into four Pills.

This Purge must be repeated twice more, every other Day. When the Purging is all over, let the Patient proceed to the Use of the Electuary of *Venice Treacle*, &c. prescribed by Dr. Sydenham in the Beginning of the Chapter for the *Diabetes*, drinking after it the Infusion there ordered, and obeying the Regimen there laid down.

For the Green Sickness.

From Dr. James.

Take clean Filings of Needles, two Ounces; the Juice of eight four Oranges: Let them stand twenty-four Hours; then add, White Wine, two Quarts; Cinnamon, Half an Ounce; Cloves, two Drams; Mace, four Scruples. After some Days Digestion cold, strain and filter for Use. This may be given from two to three Ounces, every Morning and Afternoon, when the Stomach is most empty.

This is the RESTORATIVE STEEL WINE, a very serviceable Composition for many Purposes, and will infallibly cure a Green Sickness, or any Tendency of the Constitution that Way; which is manifest from a
pale

pale Complexion, Debility, or Listlessness to Action, and short Breath. In hypochondriacal Melancholy, and all Affections of the Spleen, it will do much Good; and after Fevers, or any Distemper that spoils the Juices, this will greatly restore them to their due Warmth and Vigour, and is much better than any of the Mineral Steel Waters, how much so ever they stand recommended in all such Cases: For the Spices in this warm and strengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, which otherwise would not so well receive and bear the Twitchings and Corrugations of the Iron, without Ejection by Vomiting. Med. Dict. in *Vinum*.

But if the Patient be at all plethoric, or abound in Blood, it will be proper (according to *Shaw*) to begin the Cure with moderate Bleeding. And, while the Chalybeat Wine is preparing, if the Patient be costive, to render the Body soluble by the following Potion taken warm,

Take of the best Manna, two Ounces; Cream of Tartar, one Dram; Rhubarb and purified Nitre, each Half a Dram: Mix them in eight Ounces of Spring Water.

According to the Advice of *F. Hoffman*, the Efficacy of the Steel Wine should be assisted and promoted by sufficient Motion and Exercise of the Body. The Use of it also should be persisted in for ten or fifteen Days. And lastly, a sufficient Quantity of diluting Liquor and an exact Regimen should be used all the Time. Med. Dict. in *Chlorosis*.

The Air should be thin and clear : The Diet attenuating, warm, nourishing, and made agreeable to the Palate. Sleep should be moderate and taken at a due Distance from Meals. All Passions of the Mind, Melancholy and Despair especially, are highly prejudicial. *Shaw.*

If it be attended with the *Fluor Albus*, or the *Whites*, for the Cure of that we refer to the preceding Chapter.

This Disease of Virgins, the Green Sickness, is cured by Marriage.

For the Obstruction or Suppression of the Menses.

From *Riverius*, *Sydenham*, and others.

From a Diminution or total Suppression of the Menses most of the Diseases incident to Women proceed. These arise principally from a Narrowness, Compression and Stricture of the Arteries of the Womb. The Vessels of the Womb also frequently suffer Obstruction from cold and thick Humours. The Blood also being faulty either in Quantity, Quality or Motion may obstruct the Courses : In Quantity, when it is too much or too little ; in Quality, when too thick and viscid ; in Motion, when it passes by the Nose, Vomit, Hemorrhoids, &c. External Causes are cold and dry Air ; northern Winds ; often going into cold Water, especially in the Time of the Discharge ; Food too little or too much, too thick and cold, or too astringent ; hot Things, as too much Salt and and Spice ; violent Exercise and
N Watchings ;

Watchings; long Sleep and Idleness; undue Retention of the Excrements; extraordinary Evacuations by Dyarrhæa, Urine, Sweat or Vomit; and great Passions of the Mind, as Anger, sudden Fear, Sorrow, Jealousy, &c. The Knowledge of which can only be had from the Patient and those about her.

The Cure must depend upon the Cause. If it proceeds from a Redundance, or Quality or Motion of the Blood, Relief may be expected from Bleeding; first in the Arm, to the Amount of eight Ounces. And let the Body, Thighs, and Legs be well rubbed every Night with Flannels or a Flesh-Brush.

At the Time when the usual Discharge should be expected, a larger Quantity of Blood must be taken from the Saphæna Vein on the Inside of the Ankle, which will promote a more copious Derivation of Blood to the Uterine Vessels. This, with the Use of the Steel-Pills, which will be prescribed presently, will generally prevail. And if the Patient has been used to bleed at the Nose, to vomit or spit Blood, or to discharge it by the Hæmorrhoids or Piles, it may not be amiss to wash the Arms, Head and Face (while she is bleeding) with cold Water. Even from lean Women, whose Veins are full of Blood, a considerable Quantity may be taken away.

But if Want of Blood be the Cause, from long Fevers, great Evacuations and Extenuation of the Body, it will be necessary first of all to renew the Blood by the Use of Restoratives, taken moderately and often, such as Hartshorn Jellies; Calves Foot Jellies; Broth of Mutton and Fowls, with Lemon, Mace

Mace and Cloves ; Chocolate ; Asses and Cows Milk ; a little Wine ; and *Boerhaave's* Decoction of Bread for Fevers. After persisting in this for some Time, if the Courses do not flow as they should, then let a Quantity of Blood (eight Ounces) be taken from the Ankle Vein, and the Steel Pills taken, as will be ordered by and by.

If it be owing to an extraordinary Flux of the Piles, topical Medicines must be used, viz.

Take of the Roots of Briony, Lillies, Cyprus, Valerian, Angelica, Asarum, Orice and Parsley, of each one Ounce ; Leaves of Mugwort, Bays, Rue, Savin, Thyme, Rosemary, Penny-Royal, Catmint, Mallows, Mercury, of each one Handful ; Flowers of Elder, Cherry, Chamomile, of each a Quarter of a Handful ; Juniper Berries, two Ounces : Boil all in a sufficient Quantity of Water and White Wine. When it is strained off, let the Belly and Privities of the Patient be fomented with the Liquor with a Sponge frequently.

If the Obstruction or Suppression be owing (as it generally is) to the Narrowness, Compression and Stricture of the Vessels, the Cure may be performed entirely in the same Manner as is prescribed for the Green Sickness ; to which Bleeding in the Foot, at the usual Time of the Discharge, may be added ; or, instead of it, Cupping Glasses may be fastened to the Hips and Ankles, with and without Scarification, with much Rubbing of the same Parts, and painful Bindings.

According to *Sydenham*, the Cure in general may be performed in the following Manner, viz.

Let eight Ounces of Blood be taken from the Right Arm. Then

Take of Galbanum dissolved in Tincture of Castor and strained, three Drams; Takamahac, two Drams: Make a Plaister to be applied to the Navel. The next Morning let her enter upon the Use of the following Pills :

Take of *Pill Cochia* the greater, two Scruples; of Castor powdered, two Grains; of Balsam of Peru, four Drops: Make four Pills: Let her take them at Five in the Morning and sleep after them: Repeat them twice or thrice, every or every other Morning, according to the Strength of the Patient, and the Operation of the Physic.

Take of the Waters of black Cherries and of Rue, and of compound Briony Water, each three Ounces; of Castor, tied up in a Rag, and hung in the Glass, Half a Dram; of fine Sugar, a sufficient Quantity: Make a Julep, whereof let her drink four or five Spoonfuls twice a Day.

After the Purging Pills above ordered are taken, let her use the following Steel Pills,

Take of the Filings of Steel, eight Grains, with a sufficient Quantity of Extract of Wormwood: Make two Pills, let her take them early in the Morning and at Five in the Afternoon, for thirty Days, drinking upon them a Draught of Wormwood Wine. Also,
Take

Take of Myrrh and Galbanum, each one Dram and a Half; of Castor, fifteen Grains; with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of Peru: Make twelve Pills of every Dram: Let her take three every Night, and drink upon them three or four Spoonfuls of Compound Briony Water, through the whole Course of this Process.

But if these Pills move the Belly, the following must be used instead of them,

Take of Castor, one Dram; of volatile Salt of Amber, Half a Dram; with a sufficient Quantity of Extract of Rue make twenty-four small Pills: Let her take three every Night, drinking upon them as above.

Observe that Steel Medicines sometimes cause great Disorders both of Body and Mind, not only on the first Days, but all the Time they are taken. In which Case the Use of the Steel Pills must not be interrupted; but twelve or fourteen Drops of Liquid Laudanum, in the Compound Briony Water must be given every Night for some Time that she may bear them the better.

But when the Disease is not violent, I think it sufficient to bleed, to purge three or four Times, and to give the last Sort of Pills for ten Days. This Method seldom fails. Indeed, this last Sort of Pills alone of Myrrh and Galbanum, &c. or the other instead of them, bleeding and purging being omitted, frequently do much Service.

The *Hysteric Passion*, and the *Green Sickness*, is cured in the same Manner.

If the above Method should upon Trial prove unsuccessful, then let her take every Morning and at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, five Spoonfuls of the Julep of the Waters of black Cherries and of Rue, &c. without Castor, with twelve Drops of the Spirit of Hartshorn. And every Night at going to Bed let her take one Scruple of the Troches of Myrrh, made into a Bolus or Pills with Syrup of Mugwort.

If this too should fail, Recourse must be had to the *Tunbridge Waters*, or some other Mineral Waters impregnated with Iron; or to the Restorative Steel Wine, prescribed for the *Green Sickness*, and lastly to the sulphureous Waters of *Bath*, drinking for three Mornings together, going into them the next Day; then drinking for three Days more, then bathing again, and so on alternately, for two Months together.

If the Patient finds no Relief from any Remedies, it is proposed by some to open a Vein in the Arm once a Month, and take away a proper Quantity of Blood, to supply the Place of the Menstrual Evacuation and prevent the ill Effects which proceed from a long Obstruction.

For the immoderate Flux of the Menses.

From Dr. Sydenham, &c.

Let eight Ounces of Blood be taken from the Arm. The next Morning take the common Purging

ging Potion ordered for the Asthma. After this Purge, let the following Plaister be applied to the Region of the Loins,

Take of Diapalma and of the Plaister ad Herniam, each equal Parts: Mix them and spread them on Leather.

The common Purging Potion, as aforementioned, must be taken twice more, resting a Day between each Dose. And every Night at Bed-Time, through the whole Course, drinking a composing Draught of an Ounce of Diacodium.

On the Days that she does not purge, let her take of Conserve of dried Roses, two Ounces; Troches of *Lemnian* Earth, one Dram and a Half; Rind of Pomegranates, red Coral prepared, Bole Armenian, of each two Scruples; Blood-Stone and Dragon's Blood, of each one Scruple; with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Quinces make into an Electuary, of which let her take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg in the Morning and at Five in the Afternoon, drinking upon it six Spoonfuls of the following Julep,

Take of the Water of Oak Buds and Plantane, each three Ounces; of Barley Cinnamon Water and of Syrup of dried Roses, each one Ounce: Add Spirit of Vitriol enough to give it an agreeable Sharpness.

Take of the Leaves of Plantane and Nettles, each a convenient Quantity. Beat them together and press out the Juice. Pour it off when clear, and let her take six Spoonfuls cold three or four Times a Day.

The Diet should be cooling and thickening; only a Glass or two of Red Wine may be indulged once or twice in the Day.

A Prescription quoted by *Riverius* from *Ludovicus Septalius*, shall discharge this Chapter. There is one Medicine, says this latter Physician, which I cannot omit to set down, wherewith I have cured almost an infinite Number of Women, and which hath scarce ever failed me, when there was no Vessel of the Womb exulcerated, viz.

Take seven Pints of Water; boil therein the Rinds of three four Oranges not thoroughly ripe, cut into little thin Bits or Chips, till two Parts of the Water be consumed. Give eight or nine Ounces at a Time of the strained Liquor to the Patient in the Morning to drink.

For the falling down of the Womb.

From Dr. Sydenham.

This is owing to an hard Labour, and is accompanied with a large Train of hysteric Diseases; yet is soon and easily removed thus, viz.

Take of Oak Bark, two Ounces; boil it in four Pints of Spring Water to two: Add towards the latter End one Ounce of Pomegranate Peel bruised; red Roses, Pomegranate Flowers, each two Handfuls: Then add Half a Pint of Red Wine: Strain it: Bathe the Parts affected with Flannel Cloths dipt in it, in the Morning two Hours before the Patient rises, and

and at Night when she is in Bed. Continue the Use of it till the Symptom is quite gone.

For the Hysteric Cholic.

From Dr. Sydenham.

Some Women, who have been troubled a long Time with hysteric Diseases, and such as have frustrated all Endeavours of the Physicians, yet have recovered by dieting themselves for some Time only with Milk; and especially those who labour under that Disease which I call an Hysteric Cholic.

For the Stone and Gravel.

From Dr. D'Eschérney.

When a small Substance, not to be dissolved, is fixed in any Part of the Body, a stony Crust, accruing from the saline and earthy Particles of the Blood, soon forms itself about it. These Stones are of different Colours. The Azure are separated with the greatest Difficulty; the Ash-coloured next; the White next; but the Brown or Red are the most easily dissolved.

A Stone in the Kidneys is attended with Heat, an Obstruction and dull Sensation there, and sometimes a Pain as if a Thorn was fixed there, except that now and then it communicates itself through the Groin towards the Hip, or neighbouring Testicle, which is sometimes swollen. The Leg on the same Side is sometimes contracted, and seems benumbed; gravelly Stones or Threads are discharged, and the Urine is
gene-

generally foul and bloody, especially after Riding, which shews the Stone in the Kidney, even when the Disorder is not suspected.

Before the Fit, there is a Pain in the Loins, the Share Bone and the neighbouring Parts, reaching to the middle Rib, often mistaken for a Pleurisy; a Sense of Weight upon the Hip; the Patient can scarce bend forward and move his Back; he has severe Gripings with a Sensation of Heaviness, sometimes shifting, but generally fixed: The Urine is little, thin, and watry.

But if there be too great a Plenty of Urine, the Parts are distended, and the Patient is tormented with a Desire to make Water, like a Woman in Labour: He is full of Wind; a dry Fever seizes him; his Belly is costive, and his Body wasted: He loaths Food, or receives little Benefit from it. If the Stone falls into the Ureter, he shivers as from Cold; and large Drops of Sweat bedew his Face; he is very sick, and reaches; and the Progress of the Stone is felt with a violent Pain. If the Stone drops into the Bladder, there is a plentiful Discharge of watry Urine, the Belly is evacuated, the Wind expelled, and the Stomach easy. There are Eructations, or Belchings, the Water grows higher coloured, and the Patient is freed from his former Uneasiness. If the Ureter is torn by the Stone, Blood sometimes passes with the Urine. The left Kidney is generally more subject to the Stone than the right; though when only one of them has the Stone, the other may feel Pain from a Communication of the Nerves, whence the Stomach, Testicles and Thighs are affected. If there be an Ulcer in the urinary Passages, a white Matter

Matter is voided with the Urine, or a thin reddish Coat like a Spider's Web.

If a Stone sticks to the Bladder, an Uneasiness and Weight is felt, and sometimes Pain: If the Patient sits upon something hard, or presses against the Part between the Testicles and the Anus, he finds Ease: He has little Trouble in making Water, and sometimes it comes away involuntarily.

But if it be loose, there is a continual Desire of making Water, with much Difficulty, Pain, and a Kind of Strangury. The Urine seems hardly to be restrained, and yet, as soon as it begins to flow, stops suddenly, and often in full Stream; so that this Evacuation is performed with continual Interruptions. The Pain is most after making Water, and is felt all along the Yard, but most at the Top, attended with an Itching. There is also a Desire to go to Stool, tho' sometimes nothing is voided, even when the Body is not costive; at other Times there will be a great Looseness. Some make Water more freely standing upright, others bending forward, or lying, or in some particular Posture. A smaller Stone more easily slides into the Neck of the Bladder and more obstinately obstructs the Urine; for a larger one may, by a proper Position of the Body, or by an Instrument, be removed with no great Difficulty. The Urine is crude, whitish, thick and foul, with a purulent or mucous Sediment, and a sandy Kind of Settling like Scurf; or a bloody concremented Matter is discharged with it, especially after Exercise. If all or most of these Symptoms concur, they will amount nearly to a Certainty that there is a Stone in the Bladder. And if there

there be any Doubt, the Patient must be searched, taking Care that it is done by a skilful Surgeon.

The Cure is to be performed by Mrs. *Stephens's* Preparation, the Credit of which was confirmed in Parliament by 155 Cases, and a Reward of 5000 l. voted for the Discovery of it, in Case it should be found effectual on further Trial. Twenty-nine Trustees were appointed to carry the Act into Execution, eighteen of whom were of the principal Persons of the Kingdom; and amongst the rest were the President and Censors of the College of Physicians and three very eminent Surgeons. Trials were made upon four Persons of 55, 61, 67, and 79 Years of Age. They were searched and all of them found to have Stones in the Bladder. The Medicines were given, and on being searched again, they were all declared to be freed from the Complaint. Two of them had taken the Medicines for about four Months; one about five Months; and the other about eight. Certificates of the Efficacy of them were signed by the Trustees, and the Reward given.

On the Publication of these Medicines, many Trials more were made upon them Abroad, as well as here. The Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris* named Persons to examine and administer them, and it appears that they succeeded. Mr. *Morand* observes that the Medicines dispersed a Swelling in the Legs of two Patients; that one of the Children brought away Worms; that they never, even in a single Instance, disordered the Appetite, the Digestion, or any one principal Function; and that most Patients had taken them very chearfully. We should be very cautious therefore in listening to any Thing said
against

against these Medicines by those who may have an Interest in preventing the Use of them. For they seem to act entirely against their own Interest and Relief, who have Recourse to other Prescriptions which have not gone through the same fair Trials. Cases and Constitutions are so different, that no one ought to despair of his Cure on the Miscarriage of others, which may generally and rationally be accounted for; and is very often the Patient's own Fault, not that of the Remedy. We must certainly be encouraged to try it from the Variety of Instances in which it has succeeded, of both Sexes and all Ages.

This Remedy has also a good Effect in the Gout, the yellow Jaundice, and those Distempers caused by Acids in the Stomach and Belly; and will render the distempered Gaul of a due Consistence. The Rev. Mr. *Featherstone*, of *Kent*, by using it for the Stone, was cured of the dead Palsy, which had seized his whole Right Side and affected the rest of his Body in some Measure, and of the Gout, with which he had before been grievously afflicted; so that he enjoyed a perfect State of Health for several Years, and travelled many Thousands of Miles.

It is no reasonable Objection to this Remedy, that many Persons cured by it have had a Return of the Stone; for this is common where there is a Propensity in the Constitution to breed it. Which Return may be prevented by taking a few Pills every Week by Way of Prevention and to clear the urinary Passages. The Nature of it is neither to purge, vomit, nor sweat; but only to change the Quality of the Urine; that, instead of breeding, it may dissolve the Stone, without

without injuring the Body, it being as harmless as common Food.

However, People should be cautious to have it prepared by Persons known to understand the Nature of the Ingredients; some Accidents having happened from unskilful Compositions. Directions also from a Physician, according to the present Case and Constitution of the Patient, where they can be had, should not be omitted.

The original Receipt of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines for the Stone.

They consist of a Powder, a Decoction, and Pills.

The Powder is thus prepared:

Take Hens Egg Shells well drained from the Whites, dry and clean; crush them small with the Hand, and fill a Crucible of the twelfth Size (which contains nearly three Pints) with them lightly; place it in the Fire and cover it with a Tyle: Then heap Coals over it that it may be in the Midst of a very strong clear Fire, till the Egg-Shells be calcined to a greyish white, and acquire an acrid salt Taste: This will take eight Hours at least. After they are thus calcined, put them into a dry, clean, earthen Pan, which must not be above three Parts full, that there may be Room for the Swelling of the Egg-shells in shaking. Let the Pan stand uncovered in a dry Room for two Months, and no longer. In this Time the Egg-Shells will become of a milder Taste, and that Part, which is sufficiently calcined, will fall into a Powder of such

a Fineness, as to pass through a common Hair-Sieve; which is to be done accordingly.

In like Manner,

Take Garden-Snails with their Shells, cleaned from the Dirt; fill a Crucible of the same Size with them whole; cover it and place it in a Fire, as before, till the Snails have done smoaking, which will be in about an Hour, taking Care that they do not continue in the Fire after that. They are then to be taken out of the Crucible, and immediately rubbed in a Mortar to a fine Powder, which ought to be of a very dark grey Colour.

Note, If Pit-Coal be made Use of, it will be proper, in Order that the Fire may the sooner burn clear on the Top, that large Cinders, and not fresh Coals, be placed on the Tyles which cover the Crucibles.

These Powders being prepared, take the Egg-Shell Powder of six Crucibles, and the Snail-Powder of one; mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and pass them through a Cypress-Sieve. This Mixture is immediately to be put into Bottles, which must be close stopped and kept in a dry Place for Use. I have generally added a small Quantity of Swine's Cresses burnt to a Blackness and rubbed fine, but this was only with a View to disguise it.

The Egg-Shells may be prepared at any Time of the Year; but it is best to do them in Summer. The Snails ought only to be prepared in *May, June, July, and August*; and I esteem those best that are done in the first of these Months.

The

The Decoction is thus prepared:

Take four Ounces and a Half of the best *Alicant* Soap, beat it in a Mortar, with a large Spoonful of Swine's Cresses burnt to a Blackness, and as much Honey as will make the whole of the Consistence of Paste; let this be formed in a Ball. Take this Ball and green Chamomile, or Chamomile Flowers, sweet Fennel, Parsley, and Burdock Leaves, of each one Ounce; when there are not Greens, take the same Quantities of Roots: Cut the Herbs or Roots, slice the Ball, and boil them in two Quarts of soft Water Half an Hour; then strain it off and sweeten it with Honey.

The Pills are thus prepared:

Take equal Quantities, by Measure, of Snails calcined, as before; of wild Carrot Seeds; Burdock Seeds; Ashen Keys; Hips and Haws; all burnt to Blackness, or which is the same Thing, till they have done smoaking: Mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and pass them through a Cypress Sieve; then take a large Spoonful of this Mixture, and four Ounces of the best *Alicant* Soap, and beat them in a Mortar, with as much Honey as will make the whole of a proper Consistence for Pills, sixty of which are to be made of every Ounce of the Composition. When there is a Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys, the Powder is to be taken three Times a Day, viz. in a Morning after Breakfast, in the Afternoon about five or six, and at going to Bed. The Dose is a Dram Avoirdupoise, or fifty-six Grains, which is to be mixed in a large Tea-Cup full of White Wine, Cyder, or Small Punch; and Half a Pint of the Decoction
is

is to be drank, either cold or Milkwarm, after every Dose.

These Medicines do frequently cause much Pain at first, in which Case it is proper to give an Opiate, and repeat it as often as there is Occasion.

If the Person be costive during the Use of them, let him take as much Lenitive Electuary, or other laxative Medicine, as may be sufficient to remove that Complaint, but not more; for it must be a principal Care at all Times to prevent a Looseness, which would carry off the Medicines; and if this does happen, it will be proper to encrease the Quantity of the Powder, which is astringent, or lessen that of the Decoction, which is laxative, or take some other suitable Means by the Advice of Physicians.

During the Use of these Medicines, the Person ought to abstain from salt Meats, Red Wines, and Milk, drink few Liquids, and use little Exercise, that so the Urine may be more strongly impregnated with the Medicines and the longer retained in the Bladder.

If the Stomach will not bear the Decoction, a sixth Part of the Ball made into Pills must be taken after every Dose of the Powder.

When the Person is aged, of a weak Constitution, or much reduced by Loss of Appetite, or Pain, the Powder must have a greater Proportion of the calcined Snails than according to the foregoing Direction; and this Proportion may be encreased suitable to the Nature of the Case, till there be equal Parts of the

two Ingredients. The Quantity also of both Powder and Decoction may be lessened for the same Reasons. But as soon as the Person can bear it, he should take them in the above Proportion and Quantities.

Instead of the Herbs and Roots above-mentioned, I have sometimes used others, as Mallows, Marsh-Mallows, Yarrow both red and white, Dandelion, Water-Cresses, and Horse-Radish Root; but do not know of any material Difference.

This is my Manner of giving the Powder and Decoction. As to the Pills, their chief Use is in Fits of the Gravel, attended with Pain in the Back and Vomiting, and in Suppression of Urine from a Stoppage in the Ureters. In these Cases, the Person is to take five Pills every Hour, Day and Night, when awake, till the Complaints be removed. They will also prevent the Formation of Gravel, and Gravel-Stones, in Constitutions subject to breed them, if ten or fifteen be taken every Day. Thus far the Receipt.

It seems here confessed that the Decoction is offensive to the Stomach; but Provision is made against that in the Receipt, and Dr. *D'Escherney* says, they are now administered in a solid Form, without so much Herbs and Water, and are so introduced into the Blood more gradually and slowly, being taken in a smaller Quantity at a Time and washed down with soft Malt Liquors very little hopped. The Urine thus remains longer in the Body, and the Medicines consequently have more Time to work upon the Stone.

When

When a Person has been cured of the Stone or Gravel, he should take Half an Ounce of the Medicines in one Dose, going to Bed, or just after Supper, once a Week. This Quantity has been commonly sufficient to prevent a Relapse. Sometimes, where the Constitution is very apt to breed Gravel, it has been repeated two or three Times a Week; and some few have been obliged to take it every Night. If by neglecting this they begin to feel Pain tending that Way, the safest Method is to take the full Quantity regularly again, till all Symptoms cease and the Urine becomes clear, which generally happens very soon. Some have taken none since they were cured, and have found no Inconveniency. But certainly it is best to take a few Pills often, as directed above, especially for those who are advanced in Years.

If Malt Liquors agree not with the Patient, he must try Red or White Wine; soft Water, pure, or with a little Rum or Brandy, Cyder, or Whey; for in some Constitutions, one sort of Liquor will dissolve the Pills in the Stomach better than another: But generally Small Beer and Ale has been used.

If the Appetite is not good, or the Stomach is greatly weakened by Fits of the Stone, a few of the Pills may be taken at a Time to keep the Patient easy, and prevent the Encrease of his Complaint. This may recover the Appetite and enable him to take them by and by in the full Quantity. For tho' he cannot get cured without taking the prescribed Weight daily, yet he is not to despair and neglect the Means offered.

In a Fit of the Stone or Gravel, Bleeding generally affords great Relief.

If costive (in the Fit) I prefer Clysters to Purges. The following Form I never knew to fail, viz.

Take of Caraway Seed, Coriander Seed, Cummin Seed, and sweet Fennell Seed. of each a Quarter of, an Ounce; first bruise and then boil them Half a Quarter of an Hour in Half a Pint of Urine: Strain it, and add to it one large Spoonful of common Oil of Turpentine: Put it into the Bag, and give the Clyster warm when in Bed. Repeat it, if necessary, in about Half an Hour, and as often as Occasion requires. If Clysters cannot conveniently be given, Lenitive Electuary is best; and the Medicines meanwhile may be washed down with common Whey. But sometimes Purges are necessary besides Clysters, and that is, when the small Guts are overloaded with crude Humours, which lie beyond the Operation of Clysters. [Dr. Sydenham used to take two Ounces and a Half of Manna dissolved in a Quart of Whey.] if the Patient is laxative, the Powder, which is Part of the Medicines, will remedy it best. Water, in which Cinnamon has been boiled, may also be used with Success. In very great Pain (sixteen Drops of) Liquid Laudanum or (eight Grains of) *Matthew's* Pill is most proper. These Directions are to be observed, only where a Physician cannot be had; but the having a skilful one to direct the Cure must be the safest Method.

The Medicines should be prepared fresh and fresh. It is therefore adviseable to have no more at once than will serve for about two Months.

It is impossible to determine the Length of Time that they must be taken, which depends upon the Number, Size and Solidity of the Stones. Some have been cured in a Fortnight; others have used them some Months; and some few have had the Stone so large and hard as to be obliged to continue them for Years. For we have some few Examples of Persons who have persevered in the Use of them for a long Time, without Injury to their Health, who must certainly have been dead many Years ago, had they not taken them.

Those who suffer the greatest Pain may be the soonest cured. For they feel most, who have rough Stones; and these are more easily dissolved, because their Pores are larger. But smooth Stones are the closest and hardest and longest in dissolving.

The Patients are never deprived of eating or drinking any Thing but Acids and forcing Liquors; and the Medicines (the principal Part of which is the Powder) are now rendered quite easy and agreeable to take.

Leaving therefore Emulsions, Oils, Mucilages, Balsams, Turpentine, Geneva, Parsley, Break-Stone, Daffy's Elixir, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Sal Prunel, Mineral Waters, Liquid Shell and Soap-Lye, all dangerous or ineffectual; we cannot but recommend to the tortured Patient the Use of these Medicines, which have proved efficacious in fair and public Trials and almost numberless Instances; which may be had duly prepared, together with any further Advice that may be necessary in the Course of them, of Dr. David D'Escherney, in Southampton-Street, Bloomsbury, London.

For the Disury, or Heat of Urine.

From Dr. *Shaw* and others.

In this and the subsequent Disorder, where it is owing to Venereal Taints, we refer the Patient to his own severe Reflections and the Assistance of a Surgeon. In other Cases, let the Patient drink freely of Marsh-Mallow Tea, in which Gum Arabic is dissolved. Manna dissolved in Whey is also excellent; and it is proper to drink largely of Whey, without Manna.

Two Ounces of Syrup of Marsh-Mallows in White Lisbon Wine, drank at once, will give Relief.

If it be occasioned by Blisters or the Use of Cantharides, a strong Solution of Gum Arabic in Water, drank freely, will give speedy Relief.

The Hon. *Robert Boyle* advises to give an Ounce at a Time of the newly-expressed Juice of Ground Ivy, as a Remedy which will not only relieve Sharpness of Urine, but also procure a moderate Habit of the Menfes.

For an Ischury, or Suppression of Urine.

From *Riverius*, *Yonge*, and others.

If this proceeds from a Stone lodged in the Neck of the Bladder, forcing Medicines are dangerous; and Recourse must be had to the Catheter in the
Hand

Hand of a skilful Surgeon. The Case is the same, if it proceeds from Caruncles, Schirrosities, Tumors, &c. if emollient Clysters, lenient Purgatives, and Balsamics take no Effect. The same is to be understood, if the Suppression happens from the Fulness of the Bladder, or too long a Retention of the Urine.

If in Women it be occasioned by a Child pressing upon the Bladder, Bleeding, with gentle purgative Clysters, and balsamic Laxatives, must be tried, the Patient lying on her Back. If these fail, the Catheter must be used.

If it be occasioned by the Pressure of hard Excrements, laxative Clysters must be given.

If by convulsive Motions in the Sphincter of the Bladder; emollient Liniments, such as Ointment of Marsh-Mallows, or Nerve Ointment, should be applied to the Parts between the lower Belly and the Anus. Fomentation, Baths and softening Clysters are also of Service in this Case. Balsamics are proper inwardly. Five or six Grains of Salt of Amber in White-Wine, particularly such as Millepedes have been drowned in, will be very serviceable.

I have made Trial of an effectual Medicine for Stoppage of Urine in three Patients. It is made of the Brain of a Magpye dried and drank in White Wine. Within an Hour it caused the Patient to make Water. *Riverius, Observat.* 448.

An Apothecary of *Paris*, named *Lafoxilliere*, being troubled with a Stoppage of Urine, after many Medicines taken in vain for four Days together, made

himself the following Medicament, which caused him to make Water and cured him :

Take white Canary Wine, four Ounces; Juice of Lemons, one Ounce; Spirit of Turpentine, two Drams. Mix and make a Potion. Id. Observat. 457.

A Gentlewoman, 54 Years old, who for a long Time had been tormented with frequent Fits of the Stone, and usually brought off many, with Gravel, &c. grew dropfical, of which being cured she fell into a total Suppression of Urine, which many Days baffled all Remedies.

In this desperate Condition, about Four in the Afternoon, the fifth Day of the Disease, I gave her five Cantharides (without Heads, Wings or Legs) weighing four Grains and a Half and with as much Camphire and a little Conserve, made them into two Pills or Boluses.

Next Morning I found no Effect, good or bad; but about Noon the Flood came and continued about forty-eight Hours, bringing off in that Time much more Urine, than could have been expected from her in the whole Time of the Obstruction.

Some Gravel, and sandy Matter, came away, but no Stones, nor did any Thing happen to the Stomach, Bladder, or other Bowels, as usual, on the internal Use of those Insects; but they operated so quietly, as if nothing but two Doses of Lapis Prunellæ had been administered.

In

In several Cases I have often and successfully given it, and without any of the painful Accidents which attend the internal (oftentimes the external) Use of this Remedy, altho' I mixed no Camphire, but washed it down with large Draughts of Posset, Ptisan, Emulsions, or Water Gruel; which in the Lady's Case I forbore to do, because, of her dropical Disposition; and used only a Draught or two of middling Ale impregnated with Broom, Juniper Berries, Daucus Seeds, &c.

The Form in which I used to administer it, is that of a soft Pill or Bolus composed of three Cantharides prepared; Troches of Myrrh, Half a Scruple; Seed of Ammi or Bishop's Wood, six Grains; Rob of Cynosbatos, or Dog Rose, a sufficient Quantity. This in stubborn Suppressions of the Lochia and Menstrua, i. e. of the Childbed and monthly Purgations, in difficult Childbirth, and in Retention of the After-Birth, does Wonders. What Pain or Heat it begets in the Neck of the Bladder, is much short of what I have an Hundred Times seen (sometime felt) to proceed from applying a Blister to the Back. *Philosoph. Transact. abridged in Qto. Vol. 5. p. 405. by Mr. J. Yonge*

In order to expel Gravel and provoke Urine, the Hon. *Robert Boyle* advises to mix two Spoonfuls of Juice of Onions with Half a Pint of White Wine, as that will not only give present Ease, but, repeated some Time, will cure.

The same great Man says, that the Stone may be driven, and the Suppression of Urine occasioned by it thus cured, viz.

Take

Take Roots of wild Garlick (sometimes called Crow Garlick.) Wipe them clean, stamp them in a Stone Mortar, strain out the Juice: Make a Draught of good White Wine moderately strong with this, and take it once or twice a Day:

And that a Suppression of Urine in general may be relieved by giving a Spoonful at a Time of bruised Mustard-Seed in Cyder or White Wine.

For the Omphalocele, or Umbilical Rupture.

From Dr. James.

This is a preternatural Swelling of the Belly at the Navel, which differs in Shape and Size; being round, pointed, or long and round; small, large, or prodigious; containing the Intestines, or Caul, or both, or Air, or Water; soft, or hard; returnable or not. The immediate Cause is always some Violence offered to the Belly, and principally to the Navel, either by a violent sudden Motion, Fall, Leap, Blow, or Strain in Lifting, Coughing, Sneezing, and difficult Labours in Women, and vehement Crying in Children.

The Tumor, being pressed by the Fingers, (unless the relapsed Parts adhere externally,) returns into the Belly, and at its Return makes some Noise, especially if the Patient lies on his Back. This is a certain Indication that it proceeds from a Descent of the Intestines. When the Tumor is remarkably soft, we may conclude that Wind, or the Caul, has forced a Passage, tho' the last seldom descends without the Intestines.

tines. If it contains Wind only, the Disease is inconsiderable; if Water, it threatens a Dropsy.

This Disorder in Children is not very dangerous, and for the most Part easily cured. In grown People likewise there is no great Danger, while the Parts are capable of being returned.

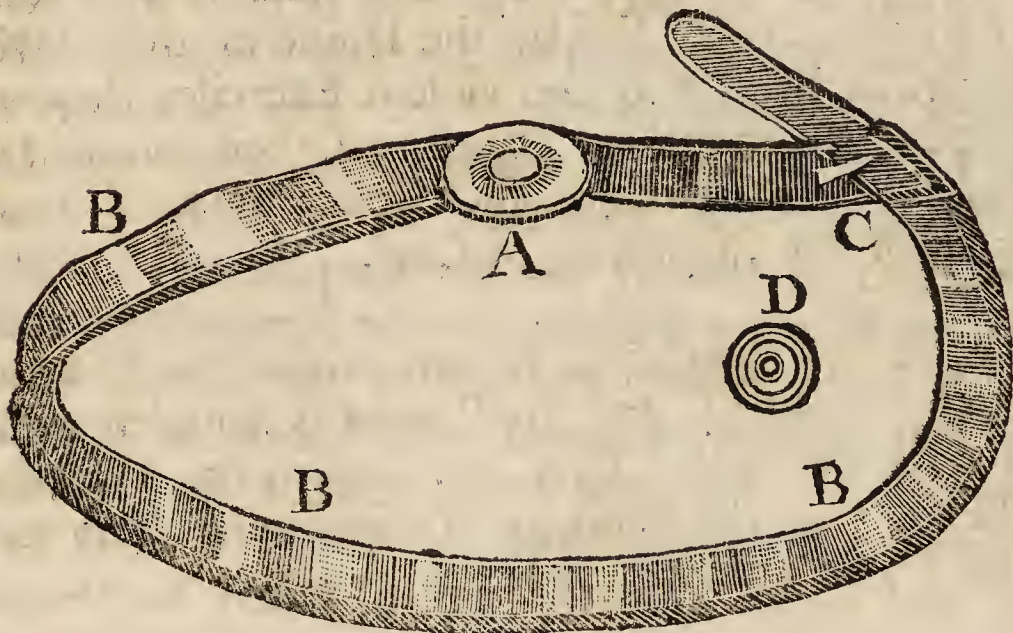
There are two Methods of Cure; one, when the Intestines can; the other, when they cannot, be returned. In the first Case, the prominent Navel, with the prolapsed Intestines and Caul, must be returned and bound up tightly, to prevent a Relapse. Therefore, when the Opening is large enough, after laying the Patient on his Back, you must depress and force them tenderly with your Hand, till they return. Then proceed according to the Age. For in tender Infants I have known a Rupture cured, after repressing and replacing the Intestines, by applying a small, round, proper Plaister (as the Emplastrum ad Herniam, or Rupture Plaister, or the Emplastrum roborans, or strengthening Plaister) to the Navel, laying over that another, covered with Linen or Leather, to secure it. Over this I put next a simple thick Compress (or folded Piece of Linen Cloth,) in a fresh and slight Disorder; then fasten the whole with a simple Roller, three Fingers broad, and carried several Times, in circular Directions, round the Body; and am very careful that, whenever this is opened it be immediately bound up again. Thus in a few Weeks have I sometimes compleated my Cure.

But, when the Disorder is inveterate, I use a double Compress of a less Size, and upon that, as more conducive

conductive to the Repression, I lay a leaden Plate, then a larger Compress, and proceed as before.

But in young Men, Adults, and old Men, to prevent a Relapse of the Caul or Intestines, you must apply a Truss suitable to the Purpose, furnished with a peculiar Plate, and fastened round the Belly. The Figure of which we shall here give. But before you use this Bandage, you should lay on the Navel a sound strengthening Plaister, and upon that a sticking Plaister with a Compress.

The Bandage for Umbilical Ruptures.



A is the Steel Truss, covered with Leather or Fustian, with some Cotton, or boiled Hair, under it: This is put upon the Navel, having first laid on a Plaister and Compress: It may have a Button in the Middle.

B B B

B B B The Belt to encompass the Waist, made of Leather or Fustian.

C The Buckle which fastens the Belt.

D The Truss with the Button in the Middle.

I am convinced from long Experience that this Method, diligently pursued for some Months, will complete the Cure ; and especially if the Patient is young, or the Disorder recent : More adult and aged Persons are seldom restored to perfect Health : But if they would prevent a Return of this Rupture, from whatever Origin it springs, they must wear these Trusses their whole Lives. For by the Disuse of them, with an irregular Diet, and too violent Exercise, they will be exposed to imminent Danger of their former Disorder, the Iliac Passion, and Death itself, if it is a Descent of the Intestines, or Caul.

But, if the Opening is so narrow that the Intestines cannot be repelled, and the Patient is troubled with a Vomiting and acute Pains, as well in the Tumor as the Belly, then the Bandage is useless and improper. In this Case therefore apply proper Clysters, viz.

Take of the common Decoction for a Clyster, twelve Ounces ; of *Venice* Turpentine (dissolved in the Yolk of a Egg) Half an Ounce ; Lenitive Electuary, six Drams ; solutive Syrup of Roses and Oil of Camomile, of each an Ounce and a Half ; chymical Oil of Juniper, one Dram : Mix and make a Clyster. And use emollient Cataplasms, as a Decoction of White Bread and Milk, with Butter and Saffron and the like. With these foment and mollify the Intestines

testines, till they can conveniently be returned into the Belly. Then the Patient ought to lie on his Back, with his Head low, and having removed the Cataplasms, you may try with your Hand tenderly, whether they are fit to be repelled. After you have done this, and continued it for some Time, still finding the Intestines unfit to be replaced, inject the Smoak of Tobacco through a Tube of this Sort into the Anus,



till it gives a Stool, and they are relaxed. Long Experience convinces me of the wonderful Efficacy of this

this Remedy, which is usually stiled a Tobacco-Clyster. If there is a large Quantity of Blood, or an Inflammation in the Intestines, which is very common, then you must immediately open a Vein and bleed plentifully, as in other Inflammations; for by this the Veins and Intestines subside, the bad Symptoms decrease, and by a gentle Pressure of the Hand the prolapsed Parts return into the Belly. After this Restitution, however it is compassed, you must press the Orifice at the Navel with your Fingers and a Compress; and then keep it down with a Bandage, as before ordered.

But if these Medicines, with Bleeding, have no Effect in four-and-twenty Hours, and every Thing rather seems worse, Recourse must be had without further Delay to the Chirurgical Operation; the Method of which is laid down in the Medical Dictionary under the Word Hernia.

For a Sarcocoele, or false Rupture of the Scrotum or Bag.

From the same and others.

This is so called, when neither the Gut nor Caul fall down, but the Swelling proceeds either from a Schirrhous of the Testicle, or collected Humors, or a Swelling of the Spermatic Vessels. It is slow in its Progress and at first gives little Pain; being distinguished by this from an Inflammation, which is quick, and begins with violent Pains and Heat.

When the Disorder is recent or fresh, it may sometimes be resolved by internal and external dispersing Medicines

Medicines. *Mallkiolus*, *Aquapendente* and *Scultetus*, recommend the Powder of the Root of Rest-harrow, giving the Patient one Dram of it in Wormwood-Wine, and applying externally the following Plaister, viz. Take of Gum Galbanum, Ammoniac, and Bdellium, each Half an Ounce: Dissolve them in Vinegar, and add of Duck's Fat, melted and strained, an Ounce and a Half; of yellow Wax, two Ounces; Oil of Lillies, and the Marrow of an Ox's Leg Bone, each ten Drams: Make a Plaister. Spread this on Linen and renew it every Day.

I am convinced from long Experience that internal Remedies are most efficacious, as a Decoction of the Woods, and mercurial Remedies; especially if the Patient takes the Decoction every Morning, with a sudorific Regimen, and a mercurial Purge every third or fourth Day.

[A Decoction of the Woods is thus made, Take Shavings of Guaiacum Wood, three Ounces; stoned Raisins of the Sun, two Ounces; Water, a Gallon: Let them boil over a Fire till Half is consumed, adding towards the End of the Boiling, an Ounce of the Shavings of Sassafras Wood, and Half an Ounce of sliced Liquorice. Strain out the Liquor, and when it is settled, pour off the clear. A Quarter of a Pint may be taken Morning and Evening.]

[The following mercurial Purge may be used, Take Mercurius dulcis prepared, Half a Scruple; Rudius's Extract, fifteen Grains; Resin of Jalap, five Grains; Oil of Cloves, one Drop; and Syrup of Roses enough to make five Pills, for one Dose.]

If all these Medicines should prove ineffectual, and a Cancer is threatened; all that remains is, to have Recourse to some skilful Surgeon, who may extirpate the swoln Testicle, or both, if both are affected. Med. Dict. *ibid.*

The Son of Mr. *de Aumelas*, eleven Months old, had a watry Rupture in his Right Testicle, with a Matter contained in the fleshy Portion of the Scrotum or Bag; so that the Testicle seemed as big as a small Egg. This Tumor, which had troubled him from his Birth, they had long laboured to discuss, by applying Cotton-Wool smoaked with Frankincense. I prescribed as follows:

Take Bean Meal, Half a Pound; boil it in strong rich Wine to the Consistence of a Poultice; then add three Drams of simple Oxymel. Make all into a Poultice and apply it Morning and Evening.

In eight Days, with this only Remedy the Swelling was quite discussed. *Riverii Observat.* 134.

For an Hydrocele.

This is a surprizing Distention of the Scrotum or Bag, proceeding from some Humors. It gives no Pain, but is very troublesome; is as big as an Egg, a Fist, a Head, and sometimes larger. It usually affects one Side only, tho' sometimes both; and all Ages are liable to it. It is distinguished from a Dropsy of the Scrotum, as the Yard is contracted, the Skin rough, and the Finger leaves no Pit: Whereas in a Dropsy of the Part, the Yard is commonly much

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swoln

swoln, the Skin smooth, and the Finger leaves a Pit. It is distinguished from a Rupture of the Intestines or Caul principally by this, that the Water encompasses the tumified Testicle to such a Degree that it is imperceptible to the Sight or Touch; whereas in those Kinds of Ruptures, it may be perceived on one Side. Between a Sarcocoele and Hydrocele (the Difficulty of distinguishing which has misguided many experienced Surgeons) this is the principal Difference, that the Hydrocele often grows to a prodigious Size, and appears (which is the most infallible Sign) like a Bladder distended with Water. But the Sarcocoele is very hard and seldom of any extraordinary Bulk.

This Disorder is rather troublesome than dangerous. Young Men are sooner freed from it than old. When it is attended with a Dropsy, that must be removed first. Sometimes the same Person has a Dropsy, a Sarcocoele, and Hydrocele at the same Time.

Externally, Compresses, dipt in Wine or Spirit of Wine, in which Rosemary, Sage, Camomile, Fenel, Cummin, Marjoram, and the like, have been boiled, being laid warm on the Swelling several Times a Day, are of great Service: Nor is it amiss to add, as soon as you take it off the Fire, Lime-Water and Spirit of Wine, or a small Quantity of the latter by itself. The best Remedy for new-born Infants is, for a Man in good Health and fasting, to chew some Nutmeg and breathe often every Day, for some Time, upon the affected Scrotum. I the more readily recommend this, as I have frequently seen the good Effects of it. Meanwhile we do not despise the holding Spirit of Wine in the Mouth, and at the same Time, breathing upon the Scrotum. If both these fail,

fail, lay the Cummin Plaister, spread upon Linnen, several Times in a Day, warm upon the Swelling; or apply a Compress moistened with *Spiritus Matricalis* warm. As for internal Remedies, frequent Purging, particularly in Infants, is best; at the same Time giving strengthening, dispersing, and diuretic Medicines. The Arcanum Duplicatum or Ludovicus was esteemed wonderfully efficacious for the Hydrocele in grown Persons, as a few Doses of it, according to him, with external, discutient and nervous Medicines (just now recommended) will cure the Disorder in a few Days. If these disappoint you, Recourse must be had to the Surgeon and Incision. Med. Dict in Hernia.

For an Enterocoele, or Rupture of the Intestines into the Scrotum.

From the *Prior de Cabrier, &c.*

This Gentleman's celebrated Method of curing the Disease before us, was purchased by the King of *France* for the good of the Public. It is done by Spirit of Salt mixed with red Wine, in a Quantity suitable to the Age of the Patient; and thus drank for seven Mornings, fasting, the Patient remaining for four or six Hours afterwards without taking either Victuals or Drink: But if it should not happen to agree with the Stomach, then it may be taken only every other Day. For a Child from two Years to six, the Dose is three or four Drops in a Spoonful or two of red Wine. From six Years old to ten, let a Dram of the Spirit be mixed with a Pint of Wine, for seven Doses. It is to be continued, if necessary, for a Fortnight longer, in the same Manner. From ten to fourteen Years,

the Quantity of the Spirit may be encreased to two Drams. From fourteen to Eighteen, to two Drams and a Half: And after Eighteen, to five Drams. During four Months after this Course is begun, a Steel Truss must be worn Night and Day, exactly fitted to the Rupture. The Patient ought never to sit down, but either to stand, or lie; and neither run, ride, or go in a Coach; taking great Care to commit no Error in Diet. Under the Truss the following Plaister must be applied to the Part, being first shaved:

Take of Mastich, Half an Ounce; Labdanum, three Drams; Hypocystis, one Dram; three dried Cyprus Nuts; of sealed Earth, one Dram; black Pitch, three Ounces: *Venice* Turpentine, one Dram; yellow Wax, one Ounce; dry Comfrey Root, Half an Ounce: Make into a Plaister.

Another Method is that of one *Little John*, communicated by Mr. *Jo. Douglas*, a celebrated Surgeon, in *London*; for the Discovery of which King *George I.* gave Five Thousand Pounds. First he returned the Intestines into the Belly, then applied a corrosive Medicine above the Os Pubis, to the Place where the Intestines descended (and he recommends Oil of Vitriol) in such Plenty that it might soon penetrate the Skin; for the deeper the Eschar, the more effectual the Remedy: Therefore he orders it to be repeated for three or four Days, that the Skin may be the more corroded; and, upon every fresh Application of the Oil of Vitriol, he removed the old Eschar, that it might penetrate the better; then he dressed the Wound with a Plaister of Paracelsus and Oxycroceum mixed in equal Parts and spread upon Leather, and secured it with Compresses

Compresses and Bandages. This Plaister alone, he affirms, is sufficient to separate the Eschar, and cure the Ulcer. If there was any Excrescence of spongy Flesh, he ordered it to be eaten off with the Lapis Infernalis. The Patient must observe a spare Diet, and refrain from Exercise, till the Wound is cured. After which, he lays the Rupture Plaister on the Eschar, and applies a proper Bandage, which must be worn till the Eschar is strong enough to prevent a Relapse. Med. Dict. in Hernia.

For the Hæmorrhoids or Piles.

From Dr. Sydenham, Riverius, Fuller, &c,

Moderate Evacuations of Blood from the hæmorrhoidal Veins are useful and salutary. But as, 1. The Pain of them is sometimes excessive, and, 2. The Evacuation abundant and dangerous at other Times; and, 3. The Stoppage or Cessation of them frequently attended with bad Consequences; it is necessary to treat of these three Heads distinctly.

1. For the excessive Pain of the Piles; let ten Ounces of Blood be taken out of the Right Arm.

Take of the Seeds of Melons and Pompions, each Half an Ounce; White Poppy Seeds, two Drams; five sweet Almonds shelled. Beat them in a Marble Mortar, pouring in gradually of Barley Water about a Pint; of Rose Water, two Drams; of fine white Sugar a sufficient Quantity. Make an Emulsion, of which let the Patient take three Ounces frequently.

Take of Flowers of Brimstone, Powder of Liquorice and Sage, of each one Dram; with a sufficient Quantity of Lucatellus's Balsam make six Pills out of every Dram, of these let him take three at a Time, thrice a Day, drinking six Spoonfuls of the above mulſion after them.

Take of Frogs Sperm Water, four Ounces; diſſolve in it of Litharge, two Drams; Opium, one Scruple. Apply a Linen Cloth ſoaked in a little of this Mixture to the Part affected; or if the Tumor lurk inwardly, inject three Spoonfuls of the ſame Mixture, by Way of a Clyſter.

Let the Patient make Uſe of Water boiled with Milk, or of Barley Water, for ordinary Drink, and abſtain from Fleſh; taking every Night an Ounce of Diacodium. *Sydenham.*

Montanus orders Broth, prepared of Fowls, to be copiouſly drank three Hours before Dinner; and affirms, that by this Means he had cured many of this Diſorder. But ſuch Broths will be ſtill more efficacious, if they are prepared with the Roots of Sorrel, Succory, or Viper's Graſs. *Med. Dict. in Hæmorrhoids.*

Sulphur, and its Preparation, is much recommended, taken internally, for the Piles; and its certain that the Flowers, or Milk of Sulphur, or crude Sulphur powdered, are very effectual in removing an habitual Coſtiveness, which is a frequent Cauſe of this Diſorder; not to mention its alterative Quality. *Ibid.*

We may therefore venture to recommend, from the Hon. *Robert Boyle*, a Dram of Flower of Brimstone,
to

to be taken once or twice a Day, mixed with Sugar, or in boiled Milk, as very effectual.

In the blind Piles, which are sometimes attended with intense Pains, Linen, dipt in warm Spirits of Wine, and emollient Clysters (of Milk and brown Sugar with two or three Spoonfuls of Sallad Oil) are frequently of infinite Service. If these are not effectual, Leeches may be applied to exhaust the Blood. But if Leeches are not at hand, or the Parts are inflamed, the Lancet must be used to them, and after Bleeding in Proportion to the Patient's Strength, the Dressings must be made of Lint with Compresses and the T Bandage; which are to be renewed till the Cure is compleated. *Ibid.*

2. With Regard to the immoderate Flux or Evacuation of them, whence many and grievous Disorders do frequently ensue. This may be cured by the same Method which *Dr. Sydenham* has prescribed for the immoderate Flux of the *Menses*, only omitting the Purges entirely. This Method we have already given under that Disorder, and therefore refer the Reader to it.

Dr. Fuller advises to take of the Juice of Yarrow, made clear by standing, one Pint, and of White Sugar, two Ounces: Mix them: The Dose is a large Tea-Cup full Morning and Evening.

3. Thirdly, to restore them, when the Stoppage or Obstruction is of bad Consequence, Bleeding in the Feet is to be recommended, since by Means of that alone, these salutary and critical Evacuations are often happily restored. *Frederick Hoffman.*

Discharges of this Kind are also most powerfully promoted by Pills prepared of Aloes; of which none are more worthy to be recommended than *Rufus's* Pills, of which two or three should be taken every Night at going to Bed for some Time; so managing them that they may become rather an Opening than a Purging Medicine.

It is also useful to apply warm emollient Ingredients, as Water, Oil and Honey, either by Way of Clyster, Vapour, or Fomentation, Rubbing the Parts, after these Applications, with rough Cloths, or Fig Leaves. *James's Med. Dict.*

For the Prolapsion of the Anus or falling down of the Fundament.

From Dr. Shaw, &c.

The Diet must be astringent and balsamic, as Milk-Meats, Rice-Milk and the like. If the Intestine be swelled, foment it with warm Milk; or, if it be discoloured, with Red Wine; or, when a Mortification is feared, with Spirit of Wine: Then let it be gently put back with the Fingers oiled for that Purpose; and apply a Compress to the Part, dipped in Red Wine, with a proper Bandage, and set the Patient easy for some Time.

If there be a Looseness, or great Weakness of the Part, a Piece of Pasteboard, or a proper Truss may be contrived to prevent its falling down again.

Or

Or what we have already ordered from Dr. Sydenham for the falling down of the Uterus or Womb, may be effectual here.

For a Fistula in the Anus.

From Dr. James.

The Cause is commonly an Ulceration of the Piles, or a Collection of Matter near the Right Intestines, arising from some Bruise, Stroke, Fall, Wound, Inflammation, Dysentery, difficult Childbirth, the Venereal Disease, hard Riding, and a thousand other Things.

First of all, we earnestly recommend him to the skilful Surgeon. But if such an one cannot be had, or the Patient through Fear is determined against the necessary Operation, such Medicines must be used as are proper to dry and close up a Fistula, such as, a Plaister prepared of Litharge of Silver, Vinegar and Oil; *Galen's* Plaister without Wax, the Plaister called *Harmonia*, the Plaister ex *Salicibus*, and the Plaister ex *Lolio*. The following is a good Remedy for Chaps, Tubercles in the Part, and in the Beginning of a Fistula.

Burn Quinces to Ashes and strew them upon the Orifice of the Fistula; then apply Lint, and upon that a Plaister of Wine, or Oil, and bind it up: Dress it once in two Days.

If these are ineffectual, Recourse must be had to those Medicines which corrode and consume the cal-
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lous Particles, and are called Fistular Collyriums or Suppositories; for Instance,

Take Chalcitis burnt, eight Drams twenty Grains; Copper burnt, Cadmia, Earth of Crete, each four Drams ten Grains; Pompholyx, Boxthorn, each three Drams seven Grains; Aloes, Saffron, each two Drams five Grains; Gum Arabic, two Ounces forty Grains: Bruise them in the Juice of Groundsel, or that Species of Serapias which has a Root resembling three Testicles: Make them into Troches or Suppositories, which may be used dry, or with Vinegar or Cerate. Ætius Tet. 4. Serm. 2. c. 11.

The Diet and Exercise should be very moderate.

For the Sciatica, or Hyp Gout.

From Dr. George Cheyne.

This Disease, treated after the Manner I am to explain, never fails of a perfect Cure. The Foundation of the Method I had from the late most learned and eminent Physician Dr. *Archibald Pitcairn*. He having communicated it to me under no Restriction of Secresy, I think myself obliged to publish it to the World for the Benefit of the Afflicted. I have used it with great Success these several Years, and I think have improved it in several Particulars of the Management; and so never fail of a perfect Cure, if the Distemper is a genuine Sciatica, tho' of many Years standing; and after having baffled all other Attempts. It consists in taking from one, two, three Drams, to Half an Ounce (according to the Strength of the Patient's

Patient's Stomach) of the Ethereal Oil of Turpentine (that which comes off between the Spirit and Oil, in drawing off the common Oil of Turpentine) in triple the Quantity of Virgin Honey, in a Morning fasting, for four, five, six, or eight Days at farthest; intermitting a Day now and then, as the Patient's Occasions require, or his Stomach suffers by it. Let him drink, after it is down, large Draughts of Sack-Whey, to settle it on the Stomach, and carry it into the Blood: Lastly, let him take a proper Dose (eight Grains) of *Mathew's Pills* every Night that Day the Medicine is swallowed. This never fails to remove the Pain, and to leave only a Weakness on the Part. To remove the grosser Remains, and to strengthen the weakened Part, I order from one to two Drams of Flower of Brimstone, for some Time, twice a Day, in a Tea-Cup full of Milk. If through great Intemperance or a violent Cold the Patient relapses, I order the Repetition of the former Medicines for a Day or two, which commonly sets it a packing. And lastly, to strengthen the first Passage and enliven the Spirits, I advise *Bath* or *Spaw* Waters with Steel, and Bitters with Volatiles; and perhaps Pumping on the Part affected, which never fails to perfect the Cure in a genuine Sciatica.

The great Efficacy of this Course consists in the Ethereal Oil, which has all the Penetration of the Spirit, together with the Softness and Detergency of the finest Balsam; but chiefly being of such Lightness, that any Quantity of it may be given, that can stay on the Stomach, or be kept down by frequent Draughts of any soft Liquor, especially Sack-Whey: Which by its Milkiness uniting readily with the Ethereal Oil, penetrates into the finest Vessels and most secret Re-
ces

ses of the Animal Œconomy; opens their Obstructions; dissolves the glutinous Jellies in the Joints; cleanses the Insides of the Tubes, and makes all pass by Perspiration. It seldom moves above once downwards; but lest it should go farther, in the subsequent Doses the Pills take Place.

For the Rheumatism.

From Dr. Sydenham, Huxham, and others.

This Disease comes at any Time, but especially in Autumn, and chiefly seizes those in the Flower of their Age, most commonly from taking Cold after violent Exercise, or any other Way. It begins with Shivering and Shaking, and presently Heat, Restlessness, Thirst and other Symtoms of a Fever follow. After a Day or two, and sometimes sooner, there is a violent Pain in this or that Joint, in the Wrists and Shoulders, but commonly in the Knees. It now and then changes Place, leaving some Redness and Swelling in the Part it possessed last. At first for some Days the Fever and the other Symptoms sometimes happen together. But the Fever goes off by Degrees, the Pains raging; the Matter of the Fever being put off to the Joints.

There is another Kind, properly called the Rheumatic Ach of the Loins, a violent Pain being fixed there, resembling that of the Stone, only there is no Reaching to Vomit. The Patient is grievously afflicted, so that he cannot lie in Bed, but is forced to leave it, or sit upright, rocking himself continually.

Let

Let ten Ounces of Blood be taken from the Arm of the affected Side. Take of the Waters of Purslain, Water Lillies and Lettuce, each four Ounces; of Syrup of Lemons, one Ounce and a Half; of Syrup of Violets, one Ounce: Mix and make a Julep, of which let him drink as he pleases.

To mitigate the Pain, a Poultice of Whitebread and Milk, tinctured with Saffron, or a Cabbage-Leaf may be applied to the Part affected, and frequently renewed.

I forbid all Flesh, and the Broths of it, how weak soever. Instead of which, Barley and Oatmeal Broths, Panado, and the like, may be used; and for ordinary Drink, Small Beer, Ptisan of Barley, Liquorice, Sorrel, and the like, boiled in Spring Water. Let the Patient keep some Hours from Bed every Day.

The next Day let the same Quantity of Blood be taken away; and the same Quantity again a Day or two after, according to the Strength of the Patient. After three or four Days, bleed again in like Manner. This is the fourth Time, and commonly the last, Respect being had to the Strength, Age, Constitution, and other Circumstances of the Patient. I rarely bleed after the fourth Time, unless too hot a Regimen went before, or hot Medicines were used without Occasion.

Let a Clyster of Milk and Sugar be now and then injected on the Days that he is not bled.

Let all these Things be diligently observed for eight Days at least after the last Bleeding. Let him
then

then take the common Purging Potion, ordered in the Chapter for the Asthma, and in the Evening of the same Day an Ounce of Diacodium in Cowslip Water. This being done, let the Patient return gradually to his wonted Way of Living; with this Caution, that he taste no Wine, nor spirituous Liquors, nor salted or spiced Meats, nor any Thing of hard Digestion for a long Time after.

But note, that it is so not proper to bleed often, when the Disease has taken deep Root by some Years Continuance. It is then better that some Weeks should pass between each Bleeding; which will so far prevail that the Relicks of it may be extirpated by an Issue in one of the Legs, and sixteen Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn taken Morning and Evening in Canary.

Dr. *Sydenham* observes, that this Disease may also, and as well, be cured by a simple, cooling and moderately nourishing Diet, as in the Case of his Neighbour *Malthus*, the Apothecary, in the following Manner:

Let the Patient live only upon Whey for four Days together. Afterwards, besides his Whey, he may once a Day for Dinner eat a little Bread made of fine Flour, till he perfectly recover; only during the last Days of his Illness, he may be allowed to eat another Piece of Bread for his Supper. When the Symptoms cease, he may eat boiled Chicken and other Meats of easy Digestion, observing every fourth Day to live upon Whey only, till perfectly well.

Dr. *Huxham* says, the most violent Rheumatic Pains may be cured by the following Method:

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Take Glafs of Antimony, one Ounce; Mountain Wine, one Pint; Powder of Zedoary Root, one Dram; infuse for four Days without Heat, then filtre it through Paper. The Dose is twenty or thirty Drops, in any simple Water, twice or thrice a Day, according as it operates, which is by Sweating.

Its Effects are said to be so wonderful, that whether your Intention is to open Obstructions, or cleanse the inmost Recesses, it is of superlative Efficacy; nor is there a more safe or certain Sudorific. It may be given successfully in Fevers of the slow and intermitting Kind, but more especially in obstinate Rheumatisms.

A Relapse is to be prevented by moderate Doses of the Bark, (of which Half a Dram in Powder may be taken once a Day, for a Time); of Gum Guaiacum (take two of the Aromatic Pills now and then at Bed-Time) and of Cinnabar of Antimony (of which fifteen or sixteen Grains may be taken once a Day for a Week mixed up with the Quantity of a small Nutmeg of the Carminative Electuary.) This is likewise good in the Venereal Rheumatism.

Hoffman confidently affirms, that crude Antimony reduced to fine Powder, and given daily with a Decoction of the Woods, will cure the most inveterate Pains and Contractions of the Joints; the Dose is ten Grains, increasing it daily till you come to Half a Dram. A Decoction of the Woods is thus made:

Take Shavings of Guaiacum Wood, three Ounces; stoned Raisins of the Sun, two Ounces; Water, a Gallon. Boil over a gentle Fire till Half is consumed;
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ed; adding, towards the End of the Boiling, an Ounce of the Shavings of Sassafras Wood, and Half an Ounce of sliced Liquorice. Strain out the Liquor, and, when settled, pour out the clear. This is a great Sweetener and Purifier of the Blood. A Quarter of a Pint may be drank at a Time; and, when used by itself, twice a Day.

Dr. *Mead* is said to have used the following Means for the Rheumatism with great Success:

Take Gum Guaiacum, eleven Grains; Native Cinnabar, fifteen Grains: Make into a Bolus with Syrup of Oranges: To be taken once or twice a Day.

The following easy Prescription is also said to be effectual: Take of Stone Brimstone finely powdered, five Ounces. Divide it into fourteen equal Parts; let the Patient take one every Morning fasting, in Spring Water, and continue it as he finds proper.

We cannot dismiss this Chapter without taking Notice of an artificial hot Bath, recommended in the *London Chronicle* of May the 4th, 1762, as effectual for the Cure of this Disorder. An Instance is given of a poor Woman, so bad that she could not turn in Bed, nor draw up her Legs, deprived of the Use of her Arms, one of which remained bent at the Elbow and could not bear to be straitened; her Stomach was swelled, very hard and full of Pain; so that she was given over by the Physician, the Minister and Neighbours. A large Cooler was filled with Water as hot as she could bear it, in which she was laid naked, except an old Petticoat, and somewhat wrapped about her Head which was held out of the Water. The
Women

Women rubbed her well, and continued to put in hot Water to keep up the proper Warmth: Giving her some Hartshorn Drops in warm Wine and Water, to keep her from Fainting. They then took her out, dried her Body, put a new Flannel Waistcoat on under her Shift, and laid her in a warm Bed, where she sweated a considerable Time. She found Benefit the first Time; the bent Arm could be stretched out and drawn to her Side. This was therefore often repeated, missing two Days between: Which with Broths, Whey, and other nourishing Food, with the Blessing of God, entirely removed the Disorder and the Patient grew fat.

For the Scorbutic Rheumatism.

From Dr. Sydenham.

The Pain sometimes seizes this Part, sometimes that; but seldomer occasions Swelling than the other Kind: neither is it attended with a Fever, nor is it fixed so long, but is of a more wandering Nature, and has irregular and disorderly Symptoms; now it afflicts this or that Member; by and by it only seizes the inward Parts, and occasions Sickness, which goes off again, when the Pain returns to the outward Parts; and so afflicts the Patient by Turns, and continues a long while, like the most chronical Diseases. It chiefly seizes Women and weakly Men. They who have used the Peruvian Bark for a long Time are subject to it; which is the only Inconvenience that I have known to follow the Use of that Medicine. But whether the Disease arises from this, or whatever Cause, it is very easily cured by the following Remedies;

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which I should have concealed, had I regarded my own Advantage more than the public Good. For by these alone I have cured many, to whom repeated Bleeding, Purges, a Milk Diet and testaceous Powders, and the like, have done no Good. They are as follows :

Take of the fresh Conserve of Garden Scurvy-Grafs, two Ounces; of Wood Sorrel, one Ounce; of the compound Powder of Wake-Robin, six Drams; make an Electuary with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Oranges: The Dose is two Drams to be taken thrice a Day for a Month, drinking upon it three Ounces of the following Water :

Take of Garden Scurvy Grafs eight Handfuls; of Water Cresses, Brooklime, Sage and Mint, each four Handfuls; the Peels of six Oranges; of Nutmegs, Half an Ounce: Infuse them in six Quarts of *Brunswick* Mum, and distil them in a common Still, and draw off but three Quarts for Use.

N. B. The exact Dose of compound Powder of Wake-Robin must be strictly observed; at least it must not be lessened.

The Plant Wake Robin is the Arum, sometimes called the Cuckow Pint, and by the Country People Lords and Ladies, of the Roots of which the compound Powder is made.

For

For the Gout.

From Dr. Sydenham, Boerhaave, and others.

The original Cause of the Gout is, a Defect of the natural Heat and Spirits; which produces an Indigestion of the Humors. The immediate Cause is the Heat and Effervescence of those Humors, after the Putrefaction and Acrimony which they have acquired by long Continuance in the Body; occasioned by the Indigestion above-mentioned. These Causes differ so much, that the Medicines which do Service in the one, are pernicious in the other; whence the Disease is so difficult of Cure. The chief curative Intention, however, is to strengthen the digestive Powers, by such Medicines as are moderately heating, bitter, or of a mild pungent Taste, which agree well with the Stomach, purify the Blood, and strengthen the other Parts. Such are the Roots of Angelica and Elecampane; the Leaves of Wormwood, lesser Centaury, Germander, Groundpine, and the like: To which may be added the Antiscorbutics, as Horse Radish, Garden Scurvy Grass and Water Cresses. These acrid pungent Herbs however should be used more sparingly than the others which are mild. The following is the Form which I generally use,

Take of the Roots of Angelica, sweet Flag, Masterwort, Elecampane; the Leaves of Wormwood, lesser Centaury, White Horehound, Germander, Groundpine, Scordium, common Calamint, Feverfew, wild Saxifrage, St. John's Wort, Golden Rod, Thyme, Mint, Sage, Holy Thistle, Penny Royal, Southernwood, Flowers of Camomile, Tansey, Lilly

of the Valley, *English* Saffron, Seeds of Treacle Mustard, Garden Scurvy Grass, Carraway and Juniper Berries, of each any given Quantity: Let the Herbs, Flowers and Roots be gathered in their utmost Perfection; dry them in Paper Bags till reducible to fine Powder. To six Ounces of each well mixed together, add enough of clarified Honey and Canary to make the Whole into an Electuary, of which let the Patient take two Drams, Morning and Night.

Or, for Want of this, let the following be used:

Take of the Conserve of Garden Scurvy Grass, an Ounce and a Half; *Roman* Wormwood and Orange Peel, of each an Ounce; candied Angelica and Nutmeg, of each Half an Ounce; *Venice* Treacle, three Drams; compound Powder of Arum, two Drams; and with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Oranges, mix them up into an Electuary. Let two Drams of it be taken twice a Day, and five or six Spoonfuls of the following distilled Water after every Dose,

Take of the Roots of Horse Radish sliced, three Ounces; Garden Scurvy Grass, twelve Handfuls; Water Cresses, Brooklime, Sage and Mint, of each four Handfuls; the Peel of two Oranges; two Nutmegs bruised; *Brunswick* Beer or Mum, twelve Pints: Draw off only six Pints by the Alembic.

Care should be taken to chuse such Simples as are most agreeable to the Patient's Palate; because it must be continued for the greatest Part of his Life.

Of the Simples, the Peruvian Bark is the best. For a few Grains of it taken Morning and Evening strengthen and enliven the Blood. We

We should inure ourselves to these Medicines in the Summer, and not neglect them till the Winter, lest then so great a Quantity of Humors should be amassed, as may render it too late to have Recourse to them. Nor are they to be entered upon superficially, but to be persisted in daily with Exactness, in the Intervals of the Gout, and at as great a Distance as may be from the next Fit.

Moderation in Eating and Drinking must be observed; the Extreme on either Side being prejudicial. Foods of easy Digestion are best. Eat only one Sort of Flesh at a Meal: Other Things may be tasted, if not acrid, salted, or aromatic. And eat at Dinner only; instead of Supper drinking a large Draught of Small Beer, to cool and cleanse the Kidneys and prevent the Stone. An entire Milk Diet will do more Service than all other Remedies; but it must not be entered upon, unless the Patient resolves to persist in it all his Life-Time. Such Liquors are best, as are weaker than Wine and stronger than Water: Such is our *London* Small Beer, hopped or not; neither Wine nor very cooling Liquors being proper. In other Places, let Wine be well diluted with Water.

But when the whole Substance of the Body is in a Manner degenerated into the Gout, a total Abstinence from all fermented Liquors is necessary. A Diet Drink should then be used for common Drink. I prefer the following for its agreeable Colour and Taste,

Take of Sarsaparilla, six Ounces; Sassafras Wood, China Root, and the Shavings of Hartshorn, each two Ounces; Liquorice Root, one Ounce: Boil them

Q 3

together

together in two Gallons of Spring Water for Half an Hour; afterwards infuse them upon hot Ashes, close-covered, for twelve Hours; then boil them till a third Part of the Liquor is gone; and as soon as it is taken off the Fire, infuse therein Half an Ounce of Anniseeds for two Hours. Lastly, Strain it off, and let it rest till it becomes clear, and bottle it for Use.

It is proper for such Patients to begin with this Decoction immediately after the Fit of the Gout is gone off, and to continue it both in the Fit and in the Intervals of the Remainder of Life; and so too must the above-mentioned Electuary be also used and continued.

Yet if the Patient, either from Habit, Age, or great Weakness, cannot digest his Food without Wine or fermented Liquors, he should either not use this Diet Drink, or accustom himself to it by Degrees, drinking a Glass of Wine for some Time at Meals. *Spanish* Wine is better than *Rhenish* or *French*; for these last exasperate the Humors and encrease the morbid Matter.

Another Caution of great Moment is, that the Patient go to Bed early, especially in Winter, and rise betimes. 'Tis also necessary that he keep his Mind easy, and not apply himself too much to Study or Business; and that he use a moderate Exercise of some Sort constantly and daily. For as the Intervals between the Fits cannot be long without constant Exercise; so will he, without it, be more subject to the Stone and chalky Concretions in the Joints. Riding on Horseback is best; next to that the frequent Use of

a Coach in clear Country Air. Add that, if he be in Years, Venereal Pleasures must by no Means be indulged.

In the Beginning of the Fit, let the Patient forbear Flesh for a few Days, and eat Water Gruel, or some such Aliment; since this will lessen the Quantity of the gouty Matter, and give Nature an Opportunity of digesting it sooner. If this cannot be, let him however be particularly cautious as to the Quantity and Quality of his Food; not intermitting Exercise, however unfit he may think himself for it. But if he is indeed utterly unable to use it, let him keep his Bed a few Days till the Pain abates, that Warmth may in some Sort supply the Want of it.

When the Gout has affected the Stomach, nothing has done me so much Service as a small Draught of Canary, taken occasionally, as the Sicknefs and Faintness required. Neither red *French* Wine, *Venice* Treacle, nor any other of the Cardiacs, is so efficacious. But we are not to imagine that Canary, or any other Cordial, can secure the Patient without Exercise.

But neither must we trust to this Wine and Exercise when some sudden violent Symptom comes on, by striking in the Gouty Matter, and threatens Life. In this Case, provided only the natural and vital Parts be affected, and not the Head, give twenty Drops of Laudanum in a small Draught of Plague Water, and let the Patient compose himself in Bed.

If the Gouty Matter occasions a Looseness, for Want of being translated to the Limbs, provided it

be not the Crisis of a particular Fit, and yields not to Laudanum and Exercise of all Kinds; (for this is to be tried first) but continues with Sicknefs, Gripings and the like, the only Remedy that I know, is to raise a Sweat by a fuitable Method and proper Medicines: And if this be done every Morning and Night for two or three Days together, keeping it up two or three Hours at a Time, it generally checks the Loosenefs and drives the Gout to the Extremities. [For this Purpose take the following Forms from Dr. *Musgrave*,

Take either of *Gascoigne's Powder*, or the *Pulvis Purpureus*, or *Goa Stone*, or the *Pulvis ruber Exoniensis*, a Scruple or Half a Dram; of *Virginian Snake Root*, ten Grains; **Alcohol Martis*, five Grains: Mix and make a Powder.

Instead

* *Alcohol Martis* is thus made, Put ten Pounds of the Filings of Steel into a Pan, or glazed Earthen Vessel; moisten them with human Urine, then dry them, either by the Heat of the Sun or of Fire; then moisten them again with the same Liquor, stirring the Particles twice a Day with an Iron Spatula, to prevent their Coalescence: Continue this till the whole Mass is reduced, as it were to Rust; when it is so, pound it in an Iron Mortar. When it is pounded, throw it into a Vessel in which there are about four Gallons of Spring Water: Mix the Powder with the Water. About a Quarter of an Hour after, gently draw off the uppermost and least-turbid Part of the Water, and evaporate it till the Powder swimming in it is left dry. Let the Liquor also left in the Vessel, be evaporated in like Manner. Let the grosser Powder in the Bottom be moistened with Urine, and managed in the same Manner as at first. Let the Nutrition, Trituration and Separation by Water be thus continued, till the Whole of the Iron is reduced to a very fine Powder. Put this Powder, when dry, into a Piece of coarse Paper, wrapped up in the Form of a Cone; pour upon it by little and little, and at different Times, warm Spring Water, till the Urinous Salt being

Instead of *Virginian* Snake Root, Gentian, Zedoary, or Contrayerva Root, may be used in the same or a larger Quantity. Or,

Take of Camphire, five Grains; of the Powder of Contrayerva Root, fifteen Grains; of the Extract of Rue a sufficient Quantity. Form into Pills. Or,

Take of the Powder of *Virginian* Snake Root, one Scruple; of Alcohol Martis, five Grains; of Syrup of Oranges, a sufficient Quantity. Form into Pills.

With every Bolus or Dose of the Powder or Pills, a Draught of the following Julep is to be taken,

Take of the Waters of Carduus, Mint, Alexiterial Milk Water, compound Gentian Water, compound Wormwood Water, or strong Cinnamon Water, each four Ounces; prepared Pearls, two Scruples; Sugar, a sufficient Quantity. Make into a Julap. Med. Dict. in Arthritis.]

There is another Symptom, tho' not so common, a Translation of the Gouty Matter to the Lungs, by a Cough in the Winter Season, occasioned by taking

being quite washed away, an insipid Water drops through the Paper; then dry the Powder again and keep it for Use.

This most subtile Rust of Steel is a meer Alcohol of uncommon Efficacy, not only in the Gout, but also in most other Chronical Disorders, especially if the Patients are of a weakly and tender Constitution.

The Dose is Half a Scruple, either once or twice a Day as the Circumstances of the Patient seem to require. *James's Med. Dict.*

Cold

Cold in the Fit; the Joints meanwhile being in great Part or totally freed from the Pain and Swelling. This is to be treated like a true Peripneumony with repeated Bleedings and cooling and incaffating Medicines and Regimen. (See the Chapters for a true Peripneumony and Pleurify.) Gentle Purges should also be given in the Intervals of Bleeding. But Sweating is detrimental. [Dr. *Musgrave* in this Case directs that the Patient immediately lose some Blood; a few Hours after give a Clyster, and the next Day a Purge: Let the Patient also take, every Hour, Oil of Sweet Almonds, or Linfeed Oil in the Form of a Linctus. Emulfions and Decoctions that are too cold must be avoided; and if there is any Appearance of the Gout in the Joints, or any Hopes of bringing it thither, he advises, from repeated Experience, sweating Medicines (such as those just now prescribed) and such external Applications (as Blisters) as are likely to bring the Gout into the Extremities; contrary to the Opinion of *Sydenham*.]

Most Patients, where the Gout is of long standing, have the Stone in the Kidneys, and are seized with it severely at the Height, and oftener at the Decline of the Gouty Fit. In this Case, omitting all other Remedies, let him immediately drink a Gallon of Posset Drink, in which two Ounces of Marshmallow Roots have been boiled, and inject the following Clyster,

Take of the Roots of Marshmallows and white Lillies, of each an Ounce; the Leaves of Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, Bearsbreech, and Camomile Flowers, of each one Handful; Linseed and Fenu-greek Seed, of each Half an Ounce; boil them together

gether in a sufficient Quantity of Water to a Pint and a Half; dissolve in the strained Liquor brown Sugar and Syrup of Marshmallows, of each two Ounces: Mix the Whole for a Clyster,

As soon as the Posset Drink is ejected by Vomit, and the Clyster come away, exhibit twenty-five Drops of Liquid Laudanum, or fifteen Grains of *Matthew's Pills*.

If outward Applications be enquired after to ease the Pain of the Gout, I know of none. I found most Benefit formerly from a Pultice made of White Bread and Saffron boiled in Milk, adding afterwards a small Quantity of Oil of Roses. (*Aretæus* prescribes it made of Bread and Refrigerants, as Gourds, Plantane, Rose Leaves; and *Cælius Aurelianus* of Bread and the Roots of Comfrey or Marshmallows.) This however did not at all relieve me in the Beginning of the Fit. If therefore the Pain be extremely severe, the Patient had better keep in Bed till it abates a little, than to have Recourse to Anodynes: But it will be proper, if the Pain be very violent, to take a Dose of Laudanum in the Evening, otherwise it is better omitted. *Sydenham*.

Dr. *Boerhaave*, in 1722, had a dreadful Fit of the Gout, which confined him to his Bed for five Months, where he lay without daring to attempt the least Motion, as every Effort renewed his Torments, which were so exquisite, that at last they not only deprived him of Motion, but of Sense. Having in the sixth Month obtained some Remission, he determined to try whether the Juice of Fumitory, Endive and Succory

cory, taken thrice a Day, Half a Pint each Dose, might not relieve him. This he took for a Fortnight with some Benefit, and thenceforward added the Juice of Water Cresses and Male Speedwell. But at the End of this Fortnight he took every Day Half an Ounce of four Gums well beaten together in equal Quantities, Gum Sagapenum, Gum Opoponax, Gum Ammoniacum, and Gum Galbanum. He swallowed a Dram of these made into twelve Pills four Times a Day; drinking after them Half a Pint of the expressed Juices of the five Herbs above-mentioned. This he continued three Months or more, and had no Return of the Gout, tho' he lived sixteen Years after. He was a very large Man and his Case peculiarly bad; for which Reason he might take this in larger Quantities than perhaps he would advise others. From the *London Papers*.

Dr. Cheyne says, From repeated Trials I can recommend Sulphur as a most powerful Remedy in the Intervals of the Gout. For I have known Half a dram of powdered Sulphur, or Flowers of Brimstone, taken regularly twice a Day in a Spoonful of Milk, prevent the Fit for many Years; and lessen both its Pain and Duration when it happened: For it moved the Body gently once or twice a Day. I have Testimonies under the Hands of some treated and tended by myself, and of others of undoubted Credit, witnessing to the great Success of this Medicine in the Intervals of the Gout. Nothing hitherto discovered, I believe, equals it obstinately persisted in. I despair of finding a better Remedy, especially if weak Whey, made of old Mountain, drunk blood-warm and on an empty Stomach, be added to it. It will then be of great Advantage in the Intervals of the

the Gout, by diluting and breaking its Salts and carrying them off by Perspiration and Urine.

I know an ancient Gentleman, formerly treated pretty roughly by the Gout, who drinking only Malt-Liquors, has for several Years with certain Success entirely kept off the Pains and Fits of the Gout, by taking only every Morning regularly a Pint of warm White Wine Whey to encourage Perspiration.
Essay on the Gout.

The following Remedy was published by Mr. *Joseph Winders*, Lieutenant of Invalids in the Castle of *Chester*, a Gentleman of great Humanity, but much troubled with the Gout. When he perceives the least Symptom of this Disorder upon him, he has immediate Recourle to Jesuit's Bark, which he takes in Red Port, and repeats till well. For these two Years past he has not had one Fit which required Confinement. He was attacked very early in Life with this severe Complaint and had several Fits before he knew of this grand Palliative. But at length, induced by the Persuasion of a Gentleman, he tried the Bark, and to his very great Surprize, speedily recovered. In the Autumn following he was again attacked with all the Symptoms of a severe Fit, and by the same Remedy recovered in a few Days. He says that of those who have taken the Bark in Gouty Cases, there is not any one but what is pleased with the Medicine; the severest Pains having always been alleviated, and the Fit seldom continuing longer than a few Days.

All Dram-Drinkers, and such as make very free with their Constitutions, must be left to themselves.
To

To others it is recommended, as soon as the first Symptoms are perceived, to take Half a Dram of fresh-powdered Bark twice a Day in a Glass of Red Port, till the Symptoms disappear. As almost every Fit is attended with an obstinate Costiveness, the Bark, for the first Day or two, will act as a Purgative, and take away this Complaint, particularly with those of a lax Constitution. It speedily brings on the Crisis of the Disorder, which will be known by a thick Sediment in the Urine. This was made public in the *London Chronicle* of September 4, 1762.

Dr. *James* observes, that the Gout often causes a Syncope or Fainting, especially after drinking cold and thin Liquors, or eating any Thing which the Stomach is not able to digest. In this Case the Patient finds himself first ill all over, then grows pale, and breaks out into a cold Sweat. His Pulse is weak, slow and unequal, and sometimes intermits; at last he faints away and loses all Sense and Motion. Meantime, if there were any Signs of Gout in the Extremities, they instantly retire; and the Patient dies, without immediate Assistance. The best Medicines are Cordials in very large Doses, and a liquid Form, to be repeated often. *Musgrave* recommends the *Spanish* Arthritic Water, which is highly esteemed and indeed of very great Efficacy. It is thus prepared,

Take of Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Black Pepper, Saffron, Zedoary, Galangals, Juniper Berries, Citron and Orange Peel, Spikenard, Cubebs, Hepatic Aloes, Wood of Aloes, Sweet Flag, and Stæchas, each Half an Ounce; Tops of Sage, Basil, Rosemary, Mint, Marjoram, of common Bay Berries,

Berries, Penny-Royal, Shavings of Gentian, Elder Flowers, White and Red Roses, Groundpine, Germander, Calamint, Baum, Origanum and Feverfew, each two Handfuls; of Figs, Dates, Bitter Almonds, Pine Nut Kernels, and Raisins of the Sun, each six Ounces; of Virgin Honey, one Pound; of the finest Sugar, one Pound; and grated Musk, one Dram. When these Ingredients are cut and bruised, let them be put into fifteen Pounds of the best *Canary* Wine to infuse for ten or twelve Days; then distill in the Heat of boiling Water.

This Water is esteemed of uncommon Efficacy in Gouty Disorders of the Stomach and Intestines. The Dose is Half an Ounce; to be taken with a little Sugar or Crumb of Bread. It may be repeated at Pleasure. It is also used externally for removing arthritic Pains of the Joints; and the Method of applying it is, to make it very warm, and then foment the Part affected with it. But where this is not to be had, in the above Case, the following Julep may be given,

Take of Compound Wormwood Water, twelve Ounces; Spirit of Mint and compound Spirit of Lavender, each two Ounces; of the finest Sugar, a sufficient Quantity: Mix up into a Julep.

The Dose of this is Half an Ounce, an Ounce, or two Ounces, to be repeated as Occasion requires. With the first or second Dose of this the following Bolus, or Powder, may be given,

Take of *Venice* Treacle, Half a Dram; Flowers of Sal Ammoniac, Half a Scruple; Conserve of Rosemary-

mary-Flowers, one Scruple; Syrup of Citron-Peel, a sufficient Quantity: Make into a Bolus. Or,

Take of Powder of *Virginian* Snake-Root, Half a Scruple; *Species Diambrae*, one Scruple, or one Scruple and a Half, of Long Pepper, three, four, or five Grains, of Chymical Oil of Cinnamon, one Drop: Reduce to a Powder.

For Want of these Medicines, burnt Brandy will answer the End; or (twenty Drops of) succinated Spirit of Hartshorn may be added to the Cordial Waters above, for the same Purpose. Meantime Frictions must be used, and Stuphs immersed in hot Wine or Brandy applied to the Hollow of the Heart and all over the Belly, and frequently renewed. This Method must be followed, till the Patient comes to himself and is recovered; which seldom happens till the Gout is forced into the Extremities.

If he has eaten any Thing hard to digest, and is inclined to vomit, as soon as he comes a little to himself, it should be brought off his Stomach by a Decoction of Tea or Carduus. But if he is so bad that no Time is to be lost, he must drink a large Quantity of Wine in a very little Time, that it may answer the End of a Cordial and Vomit too.

If these fainting Fits return frequently, he must always have some Cordial Waters by him, to take as soon as he finds himself disordered.

These strong Waters, tho' extremely injurious to People in Health, are however excellent for old Gouty People, who have been accustomed to drink Quantities

ties of Wine, and are troubled with these fainting Fits. Med. Dict. in Arthritis.

Where the Head, or Stomach and Intestines are affected, Blisters may be successfully applied to the extreme Parts which have been most subject to the Gout, whether the Feet or the Hands; or Plaisters made of *Burgundy Pitch* and *Venice Turpentine*. The following has been given to the World as an absolute Cure. However, it will attract the Gouty Matter most powerfully to the Feet, and may therefore be applied in desperate Cases of this Sort.

Take one Pound of Rye Meal; four Ounces of Yeast or Barm; and two Ounces of Salt: Make up into a thin Pultice and apply it hot to the Soles of the Feet wrapt up afterwards warm in Flannel. Repeat it every twelve Hours. Four or five Times usually cures. Wash the Feet afterwards with Bran, warm Water, Brandy and *Castile Soap*. Avoid catching Cold, for it greatly opens the Pores of the Feet. Be the Gout seated in the Head, Stomach, Elbows, Hands or Knees; still apply the Pultice to the Feet, whither it will draw the Disease, and carry it off. It may be used in any Stage of the Disorder. The above-mentioned Quantity will do for five or six Dressings. *London Chronicle, May 30th, 1761.*

Bathing the Feet in Water, hot as it can be endured, has also been found of Use.

*For the Itch.*From Dr. *Bonomo*.

This Distemper is nothing else but the continual Biting of Animalcules in the Skin. These are very minute living Creatures, to be observed with the Microscope, in Shape resembling a Tortoise, of a whitish Colour, but a little dark upon the Back, with some thin and long Hairs, of nimble Motion, with six Feet, a sharp Head, and two little Horns at the End of the Snout. They make their Way under the Skin from Place to Place by their biting and eating, and breed largely by laying their Eggs there. As their Motion is wonderfully swift, they pass easily by the Touch from one Body to another and so propagate the Distemper. They are easily killed and the Cure performed by Liniments which may be made agreeable enough and of a good Smell, as particularly is that compounded of the Ointment of Orange Flowers, or of Roses, and a small Quantity of Red Precipitate in very fine Powder, worked up with it. With poor People common Hog's Lard with the Precipitate, will answer the End. *Philosoph. Transact. abridged in Qto. Vol. 5. p. 197. Or,*

The following Wash may be used, which will be effectual, viz.

Take of black Hellebore, two Ounces; of Salt Petre, six Drams; and of Vinegar one Pint. Boil these together for a little while, and strain. Then add Half a Pint of Water from the Blacksmith's Forge

Forge. With this Mixture wash frequently all the suspicious and infected Parts of the Body, till well.

For corroding Tettars on the Hands, Arms, &c.

From Dr. John Beal.

Apply Vine Leaves, or opened Raisins to draw a Moisture from them for a few Days: Then anoint them often with Gum of Plumb Trees dissolved in Vinegar. This will soon cure them tho' of several Years standing. *Lowthorp's Philosoph. Transact. abridged. Vol. 2. p. 673.*

For fresh Burns and Scalds.

From *Riverius*, &c.

Boil Ivy Leaves in Water and apply them to the Part. Or,

Beat an Onion or two to Mash with a little fine Salt: Make a Plaister of it and apply it warm to the Part, renewing it, if Need be, till the Fire is out.

For the Shingles.

From Dr. Shaw.

This is an hot corrosive Humour, which throws itself about the Waist in the Form of small thickset Eruptions. This Discharge is useful. They are generally

nerally preceded by Sicknefs, Faintnefs and a pale Aspect. The Vulgar think them mortal, if they fhould reach quite round the Waift.

The Diet muft be slender, perfpirative and cooling. If they ftrike in, manage them as a Surfeit. (See the Chapter for a Surfeit.)

The common People cure them by a Mixture of Houfeleek and Cream, ufed outwardly: And this Method would be much improved by the Addition of a little *Hungary* Water camphorated. But the moft fuccefsful is the following,

Mix a Quantity of bruifed Mustard-Seed with the beft Ink, fo as to make of it a Kind of a Liniment or foft Salve, with which the Parts affected muft be anointed once or twice a Day.

In a few Days after the Ufe hereof, the Eruptions generally difappear. To prevent a Relapfe, or farther Danger, the Patient fhould be purged twice or thrice. (See the common Purging Portion for the Afthma.)

For the Phthiriasis, or Lousy Diftemper.

From *Etmuller*, &c.

Wafh the Head with a Lixivium, or Lye, in which have been boiled the Seeds of Stavefacre; and anoint it with the following Ointment:

Take of the Oil of Spike, two Drams; the Oil of bitter Almonds, Half an Ounce; the Ointment of Tobacco,

Tobacco, six Drams: Mix and make them into a Lini-
ment. This will destroy all those Animals in one
Night. But all Sorts of Lice are easily killed by anoint-
ing with black Soap.

For inflamed Tumors or Swellings.

By Dr. Shaw, &c.

Whatever may occasion a Stagnation in the capillary
or smallest Arteries, or block the finer Canals, may
cause an Inflammation. Upon this Stoppage there en-
sues a Distention, shining Redness, Heat, and Pulsati-
on in the Part, with a quick Pulse, Fever, Thirst,
&c.

The Diet should be slender and diluting. Cooling
Liquors, but without Acids, should be freely drank.

In a beginning Inflammation, Bleeding is proper
and may be repeated occasionally. If the Case be
slight, it will often go off thus, or the stagnant Blood may
be forwarded by warm Fomentations and discutient
Liniments. When the Obstruction is not great, or of
long standing, a mild Purge may be given, and the
Force of the Blood farther lessened by Blisters, Issues,
&c.

If the Swelling encreases and tends to Suppuration,
omit all Evacuations, and promote it as much as possible.
To this Purpose, apply a Plaister of Diachylon *cum*
Gumm. And when 'tis broke, let it be dressed with
Arcaus's Liniment, Tincture of Myrrh, &c.

Inflammations in the Legs, or attending Ulcers in those Parts, may be bathed with warm Milk, or rather, mix a Dram and a Half of Camphire with two Ounces of Oil of Roses, and anoint the Parts. Afterwards apply the *Unguentum diapompholygos*.

When these Cases continue long, proper Purgatives are of great Service, i. e. Mercurial ones for Ulcers, and the Mineral Waters and other gentle Cathartics for simple Inflammations.

In Case of corroding Ulcers in the Legs, attended with an Inflammation, the following Ointment is excellent, mix Half a Dram of Red Precipitate with Half an Ounce of yellow Basilicon.

At each Dressing, the Ulcer is to be touched with Elixir *Proprietatis*. In Case of Sinuses, inject Tincture of Myrrh. And, when the Ulcer is well cleansed, leave out the Precipitate and dress with the yellow Basilicon only.

For Warts and Corns.

From Dr. James, Riverius, &c.

Medicines, commended in the Cure of Warts, are, the green Rinds of Willows beaten, Juice of Marigolds, Celandine, all the Spurges, a Garden-Snail sprinkled with Salt. If you rub them with any of these for a Time, they will fall off. Oil of Vitriol, or of Sulphur, will certainly destroy them. Dip a Pen in some of the Oil, and touch the Top of the Wart with it. Or, rub them often with a Bit of blue Vitri-

of Stone dipt in Water. Or, tie them close by the Roots with a Bit of Silk, or cut them off with Scissars, rubbing the Roots with the Caustic Stone, and dress them with Basilicon mixt with a few Drops of Oil of Turpentine.

Riverius says, that they are cured within seven or eight Days with Purslane bruised and rubbed upon them, and then applied as a Pultice, renewing it twice a Day.

For Corns, he advises to bathe the Feet in warm Water and cut the Corns; then to apply Ivy-Leaves bruised, and to renew them every Morning and Evening; and in fifteen Days the Corns will be drawn out. Or,

Strongly squeeze out the Juice of Radishes and seeth it over the Fire to the Consistence of a soft Plaister. Apply it to the Part and put fresh as often as it gets dry. 'Twill sometimes smart for a while at first, but will afterwards do its work. Or,

Put Yeast or Barm spread on Linen to the Part fresh every Day.

Or, Mix Juice of Sengreen or Houseleek with an equal Quantity of Yeast or Barm, that sticks to the Barrel. Make a Plaister of it and keep it on the Toe; and, if Need be, renew it. It will make the Corn very soft and easy to be extracted.

Dr. *Lobb* affirms, that Corns and the callous Substance of the Heels are cured by rubbing them Morning and Evening with Spirit of Wine.

The most natural and effectual Way of going to Work is, first to soften them when hard, by frequently washing the Feet, and then cautiously paring them. By this Means the Pain is often removed. If it should not yeild to this, a Plaister of green Wax, or of Gum Ammoniac, or the Mucilage Plaister, or one prepared of sliced Soap, or a Leaf of the *Sedum Majus*, or Greater Houseleek, is to be applied to the Corn after paring it, and renewed daily. After some Time, the Corn may be either scratched off with the Finger-Nail, cut out with a Knife, or, which is still more proper, cautiously abraded or scraped away. The Knife is cautiously to be used, lest the Tendon of the Extensor Muscle should be wounded, which might be of dangerous Consequence. All this while large Shoes should be worn. *Heister's Surgery.*

After Corns are cut away, *Harris* says, that simple Diachylon will prevent their growing again, as also the *Galbanum Coctum Mynsichti*, and the soft Wax used by the Lawyers. But, above all, a clean Linen Rag bound about the Toe, after the Callus is cut away: This was much commended by King *Charles II.* *Harris's Dissertat.*

The Pulp of Lemon laid to a Corn all Night, softens it by the Morning, so that it may easily be taken off. *Med. Dict. in Clavus.*

For

For Chilblains and Kibes, and other Effects of intense Cold.

From *Nicholaus Monardus*, and others.

It is certain from Experience that Chilblains are cured by rubbing them three or four Times with Tobacco Leaves, and washing the Hands or Feet with warm Water and Salt. Or,

Take thick Parings of Turnips fresh cut. Hold them to the Fire till crisp. Apply them to the unbroken Tumors or Blisters, hot as the Patient can well bear. Keep them on a convenient Time, and put new, if Need be. They will cause the peccant Humor to transpire and waste without Breaking. Or,

Take White Wine Vinegar, Half a Pint; beaten Allum, two Ounces; double-refined Sugar, beaten small, two Ounces; Bole Armeniac, Half an Ounce: Mix them well together, wash the Places with a Rag dipt herein, and dry it in by the Fire.

When the Chilblain tends to Suppuration and becomes a Kibe, cleanse the Wound with the Unguent Egyptiacum; then dress it with the Oil of Eggs, and of Wax, and the Peruvian Balsam; or the Effence of Aloes and Myrrh; and lastly, apply a Plaister of Lead, or of Litharge.

Lime Water, mixt with camphorated Spirit of Wine, may be also used very advantageously, if a Compress dipt in it be applied to the Ulcer, either alone, or after the Medicines above-recommended.

Those

Those who are subject to Chilblains every Winter, to prevent their Return, should carefully anoint the Parts with Petreolum, or Oil of Turpentine, during Winter. Or, if the Chilblains begin to appear again, apply to the Part a Bladder dipt in the forementioned Oils; but the Cold should be guarded against by proper Cloths or Coverings. *Severinus Diff. de Per-nionibus.*

These are principally caused by Cold. Sometimes a whole Hand or Foot suffers. The Cure consists chiefly in restoring the Fluids to their usual Circulation. Warm Applications, necessary in other Inflammations, are pernicious here. By bringing the Parts, which have suffered by extreme Cold, to a Fire or Heat, you would expose them to an immediate Mortification. But bring the Patient into a cool and temperate Air, let him exercise his Limbs continually and be gradually brought into a greater Degree of Warmth. If he is too weak to exercise himself, let the Part affected be well rubbed with Snow, or cold Water, which will seem warm to him, by which Means the natural Circulation will be restored. As soon as the Sensation returns, then apply Spirit of Wine alone, or mixed with Treacle, Oil of *Barbadoes* Tar, and Balsam of Sulphur. When the morbid Part has been well rubbed with these Remedies, let him be gradually brought to the Fire, or put to Bed; and endeavour to raise a gentle Sweat. For this Purpose, let him drink a few Glasses of warm White Wine, boiled with Cinnamon and Sugar. Between each Glas let him take the following Mixture,

Take of the Waters of Goats Rue, Rice, and Scordium, each two Ounces; of the Aqua Theriacalis,

calis, and the Aqua Vitæ, each six Ounces; of the Aquaprophylactica Silvii, Half an Ounce; of the Mixtura simplex, or the Tincture of Bezoar, two Scruples; and of the Syrups of Cinnamon and Cloves, each Half an Ounce: Mix all together.

Three Spoonfuls of this should be given to the Patient every Quarter of an Hour, and the hot Wine as often, till the Sweat appears. If Wine cannot be had, Ale, boiled with Cinnamon, Cloves, and a little Sugar, may be used. Draughts of this Kind must be taken, till the Sweat be kept up for Half an Hour, or an Hour, according to the Circumstances. This Method is expeditious and effectual, even when the Disorder tends to a Gangrene. *James's Med. Dict. in Pernio.*

For a Gangrene.

From Boerhaave, Heister, &c.

When a Part, not yet mortified, is so enflamed that it must necessarily become so, a Gangrene is brought on. *Galen.* The Seat of a Gangrene is the Cellular Membrane in which the Fat is lodged; whereas a Mortification affects all the Parts. The Signs of a present Gangrene are, first, a Removal of the Symptoms of Inflammation, without any Correction of the Cause. Secondly, a faint Sensation of the Part. Thirdly, a pale, ashy, dark, livid or black Colour. Fourthly, such a soft and flaccid State of the Part, that it does not rise when compressed by the Fingers. Fifthly, Pustles full of a lymphatic, yellowish, or reddish Water, in the inflamed Part. Sixthly,

Sixthly, when a Gangrene is produced by Cold, an Itching and violent Sense of Pricking, together with an intense Redness, which is soon succeeded by a Blackness indicating a Mortification.

If, says *Boerhaave*, a Part begins to putrify and a Gangrene approaches, let it be wrapt up in the Leaves of Wormwood beat up with Wine or Vinegar, and a little Salt, and I dare warrant the Patient's Security. Med. Dict. in Absinthium.

The following Medicines are by *Heister*, recommended for the several Intentions of Cure in a Gangrene.

A Fomentation which digests, stimulates, and resists Putrefaction.

Take of quick Lime Water, one Pint; of camphorated Spirit of Wine, three Ounces; and of the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, Half an Ounce: Mix all together.

Let this Preparation be frequently applied warm with proper Compresses: The same Intention is also excellently answered by a Pint of quick Lime Water, mixed with an Ounce of Mercurius dulcis

In the Hospital of *Amsterdam*, the Surgeons with great Success use the following Fomentation against a Gangrene.

Take of the Spirit of Wine, three Ounces; of the Powders of Aloes and Myrrh, each Half an Ounce;

Ounce; and of Unguent Egyptiacum, three Ounces: Mix all together.

These Fomentations are to be applied frequently every Day, with Linen or Woollen Cloths; applying over them, in order to preserve the Heat, folded Cloths and heated Bricks.

A penetrating, resolvent and digestive Cataplasm or Pultice, for restoring the Circulation in the Part, may be thus prepared,

Take of the Herbs Scordium, Mallows, Wormwood and Feverfew, each two Handfuls; of Mint and Southern Wood, each one Handful: Boil these in a sufficient Quantity of Oxycrate (an equal Mixture of Vinegar and Water) in a close Vessel to the Consistence of a Cataplasm; to which add of Sal Ammoniac, Half an Ounce; of the Meal of Linseed, two Ounces; of the Oil of Rue or Camomile, by Infusion, an Ounce and a Half: And before the Cataplasm is applied, let it always be sprinkled with camphorated Spirit of Wine, to render it more efficacious.

A Fomentation for stopping the spreading of a Gangrene may be prepared, as follows,

Take of the Decoction of Barley, or Scordium, one Pint; of the Vinegar of Rue, six Ounces; of the *Spiritus Vini Theriacalis*, four Ounces; of Sea-Salt, one or two Ounces: To be applied warm with Compresses.

A Cataplasm for softening the Gangrenous Crust, and promoting its Separation, may be thus prepared;

Take of the Flowers of Scordium, two Handfuls; and of the Leaves of Mallows, Henbane and Marshmallows, each one Handful; and of the Flowers of Lavender Half a Handful: Boil in Vinegar, or Oxycrate, to the Consistence of a Pultice: To which add of the Meal of Linseed, three Ounces; of the Oil of Linseed, one Ounce; and of Sal Ammoniac, two Ounces.

If, in any Stage of the Disorder, the Use of Corrosives should be indicated, the celebrated *Belloste* orders the following Preparation, as the most efficacious of all other,

Take of the Spirit of Nitre, or of Aquafortis, two Parts; and of Quicksilver, one Part: Mix over a gentle Heat till the Mercury is dissolved.

With this corrosive Liquor, the mortified Part is to be anointed, or a little Lint, or a Linen Cloth soaked in it, is to be applied to the corrupted Part: By this Means the mortified Parts will soon be divided from such as are sound and alive. Med. Dict. in Gangrena.

For Mortifications.

From Mr. John Douglas, Shipton, and others.

Mr. Rushworth, Surgeon, in Northampton, first discovered the great and surprizing Effects of the *Peruvian Bark*

Bark in checking the Progress of Mortifications; which has likewise been confirmed by Mr. Serjeant *Amyand*, who has often used it, in the same Case, with the same Success. And it appears that this Disorder, even from an ill Habit of Body, may be cured, contrary to the hitherto-received Opinion.

The Case produced by Mr. *Douglas* is that of a Gentleman near fifty Years of Age; the Back of whose Right Foot was mortified; his Pulse quick, his Tongue dry. There was no Sign of any external Hurt. The Physician, Surgeon and Apothecary were unanimous that it must proceed from some internal Cause. The usual Scarifications, Fomentations and Dressings were applied to no Purpose. Serjeant *Dickins* and Mr. *Chestelden* were called in the next Day, and directed the same Applications, as before. The next Day, viz. *April*, 24, the Mortification did not spread. *April* 25, the Fever was high, the Tongue dry, and the Mortification spread. He then scarified again and deeper. *April* 26, the Mortification was at a Stand. The 27th, the Mortification spread cross the Toes towards the Ball of the Foot, which he scarified deeper and dressed as before: The Fever grew higher. The 28th, the actual Cautery was used, the Mortification getting Ground. The 29th, no Benefit from the Cautery. The 30th, the Fever was high; the Tongue dry enough to grate a Nutmeg; the Visage wild; he had a great Drought; was very restless; the Mortification spread as far as the *Tendo Achillis*; and the Patient complained of a Pain and Hardness in the Side of his Belly. The Physician, the three Surgeons and the Apothecary all judged that the Amputation of the Limb could not save him, and that he must die in 24 Hours. In this deplorable Condition Serjeant *Dickins's* Proposal of
the

the Bark was agreed to; Half a Dram was given, and repeated every four Hours. *May 1*, a surprizing Alteration for the better with Regard to the Fever, and other Symptoms; the Patient had a good Night's Rest, and the Mortification made no Progress. *May 2*, a small Discharge from the Sore. The 3d, two large Abscesses on each Side the Ankle. The Mortification effectually stopt. 'Twas observed upon giving the Bark but once in six Hours, there was a small Return of the Fever with a worse Digestion, which obliged him to give it every four Hours, as before; and continued in that Dose 28 Days in all; and then every six Hours for 5 or 6 Days longer, tho' the Fever had quite left him all that Time. The whole Quantity taken amounted to Ten Ounces. *May 5*, his Pulse was regular; the Digestion plentiful and laudable. The Muscles and Tendons on the Sole of the Foot being all mortified, before the Bark was given, separated in Process of Time and fell off very kindly; leaving the Bones of the Toes, *Metatarsus* and *Tarsus*, bare and carious, which were afterwards cut off. About the Middle of *November*, the Ends of the *Tibia* and *Fibula* were almost covered with a firm *Cicatrix*; the Patient was well in all other Respects, able to walk about with a wooden Leg, and has continued from that Time in perfect Health.

Mr. John Shepton, from *Rushworth*, gives another Instance of a Mortification in the Foot, which had spread to the Bones, from an internal Cause, with a violent Fever and inordinate Pulse, cured by the Bark. Only in this Case it was administered in the Remission of the Fever. And of another from an external Cause, happily cured by the same Means. But in the last Case, the Fever was not violent, and the Quantity of
Bark

Bark given was two Scruples every 4 Hours for two Days; for two Days more, the same Dose three Times a Day; and for the three following Days only twice a Day. So that within one Week two Ounces were given. For three Weeks from this Time all went on well; except that the Patient was troubled with a Rheumatic Gout, which used to afflict him in Winter. In the mean Time he had no Fever and his Appetite was good. But on the 19th of December, his Stomach became weaker, and a Pain of the injured Part ensued with encreasing bad Symptoms, and on the 4th Day after, there was a manifest Tendency to a Gangrene. Recourse was therefore had to the Bark in the same Manner as at first; and within eight Hours, when he had scarce taken three Doses, the good Effects were surprizingly visible. With the following Dose the Tumor sunk and a laudable Pus flowed. For three Days after he took two Scruples at a Time twice a Day; and Half an Ounce a Week for six Weeks after. He had no Complaints after this, and in the 4th Month the Cure was compleated. The whole Success of which is to be singly attributed to the Virtue of the Bark. *Philosoph. Transactions* abridged, in Quarto, Vol. 7, p. 645 and seq.

For the King's Evil.

From Dr. *Turner*, *Ray*, and others.

In the Cure three Things are required. 1. A Regimen. 2. Internal Means. 3. External Applications.

1. If the Body be cold or moist, very great Moderation in Meat and Drink is requisite; the Diet
S should

should be moderately heating and drying, as Mutton, Kid, Rabbet, Pullet, Chicken, Partridge, Pheasant, Poultry and the like, and these roasted; avoiding Water-Fowl, Fish, Herbs, Cheese, smoaked, seasoned and dried Meats, and all gross and phlegmatic Food. The Bread should be Wheaten and well-baked; the Drink, medicated Ale or Beer, viz.

Take Chips of Guaiacum, Sassafras, Walnut Tree Rind, Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, Hound's Tongue, Filipendula and Fig Wort, each two Ounces; Herb Robert and Archangel, of each four Handfuls; Raisins of the Sun stoned, a Pound; and live Millepedes, a Pint: Prepare all for four Gallons.

Wine also is allowed, which will be improved by an Infusion of Fig Wort Root. Water is utterly forbidden.

In hot and dry Constitutions, tending to an hectic, a moister Diet is allowed; their Meat being boiled, with Lettuce, Spinnage, Purslain, Wood Sorrel, and the like. To some of these 'tis scarce permitted to eat any Flesh; but rather a Milk Diet, or Ass's Milk; tho' Milk will not always be found agreeable; in which Case medicated Broths are useful. Pork is forbidden.

Mild and gentle Air is very helpful. Exercise ought to be enjoined. Sleep in the Day-Time is wrong; except where the Case is painful. The Passions of the Mind ought to be moderated.

2. The *Lapis Spongiæ* or Sponge Stone, with Sponge itself calcined, Dr. *Turner* says, he has often successfully

ſucceſſfully experienced, and relates the following Caſe,

A Countryman, thirty Years old, applied to me, with both Sides of his Neck like a Bunch of Turneps, with which extending forwards, the Larynx was ſo compreſſed as to endanger Suffocation. He had the like Glands upon the pectoral Muſcles, about the Arm-Pits, with other nodous Tumours on his Arms and Wrifts. Of a Caſe ſo inveterate I had little Hope. I preſcribed a Diet of the Woods with ſome Antiſtrumatics, Purgation with Extract of Ruidius and Mercurius dulcis between whiles; alſo an alterative Electuary of Gum Guaiacum, *Æthiop's* Mineral, Powder of Millepedes, made with Conſerve of Hips; with a Roll of the Plaſter of Frogs with double the Quantity of Mercury, to be applied externally upon the Glands plaſterwiſe, and renewed as there was Occaſion; returning back into the Country, where he had before undergone a copious Salivation for thirty Days; notwithſtanding which the Diſtemper encreaſed.

But growing weary of Method, he quickly after threw all aſide; till meeting with one, who had laboured under the like Malady, and had got his Cure by a Remedy, which required no Regimen, he procured ſome of the ſame for our Patient, being a large Gally-Pot full of dark or blackiſh Powder, out of which he took a Spoonful Night and Morning in a Draught of Beer: And finding his Kernels waſte, he was encouraged to go on, eſpecially conſidering the Eaſineſs of the Purchaſe; his Friend frankly telling him what it was. Upon which he deſired a Relation to buy a large Quantity of the moſt gritty Sponges and moſt gravelly that he could pick out, which

drying in an Oven, he reduced to Powder; and having continued taking the same for about three Months, the Glands were all dispersed, and his Distemper vanquished; so that being in Town at the Year's End, I saw him with a smooth Neck, scarce a Vestige of the Disorder remaining, having, as he expressed himself, *Piss'd away the King's Evil.* Med. Dict. in *Scrophulo.*

On the Credit of the Hon. *Robert Boyle*, the Reader has the following approved Remedy for the *King's Evil*, which, he says, is very famous for its many Cures,

To a Quart of new Milk, that has just boil'd up, add two Spoonfuls of Honey: Stir it till it is dissolved, then boil it again about a Minute: Take a fourth Part of this betimes in the Morning, at Ten o'Clock, at Four, and at Bed-Time. Continue it every Day for three Months; except when you purge, which must be once a Week. Take for the Purge three Quarters of an Ounce of the *Electuarium Cariocostinum* dissolved in Posset-Drink. If the Sores run, dress them with any drawing Plaister, or *Burgundy Pitch*.

3. In some soft delicate Bodies, the milder Sort of Glands frequently resolve. The Plaister of Frogs with Mercury is frequently used for this End; as is also that of the Gums *Ammoniacum*, *Galbanum*, *Bdellium*; to which crude Mercury may be added, as it is in the New Dispensatory.

Zacutus says, he never used the following Ointment without Success,

Take

Take of the Root of Great Briony, plump and round, Half a Pound; cut it into small Pieces, and fry it with three Pounds of fresh Olive Oil, till they become dry and wasted; strain it and add of Turpentine, Half a Pound; yellow Wax, five Ounces; remove it from the Fire, and make it into a viscid Ointment.

The Herb Goose-Grass, or Clivers, beat up with Lard, and the Swellings anointed therewith, discusses the same; while the distilled Water of the whole Plant lends farther Assistance.

Crollius highly extols the lesser Celandine, or Pilewort, whose Roots, he says, are a Kind of Specific in this Disorder. An Ointment of the Roots is thus made,

Take of the Root of Pilewort, cleaned and bruised, and Hog's Lard, each a Quantity at Discretion; let them be pounded and boiled together, till the Roots become dry; repeat this Operation twice, till the Lard is well impregnated with the Roots: Thus you have an excellent Ointment.

When the Glands discuss not, but begin to inflame, a Suppuration will ensue. Promote this by the stronger emollient Suppuratives, as the Roots of White Lillies, Briony, Marshmallows, Sow-Bread, wild Cucumbers; to which may be added fat Figs, and Pigeon's Dung; and, if the Progress be very slow, the Root of Pellitory of *Spain*, and the Seeds of Stave-acre and Mustard. But Care must be taken to have a perfect Concoction; for if they are opened while any Part of the Gland is hard, it will encrease and occasi-

on a Necessity of cutting it out, or leaving the Cure imperfect.

With regard to the Manner of opening them, when suppurated, Incision makes the least Eschar; but if the Struma be large, the Caustic gives a larger Opening with less Pain. Deterge and cleanse with **Paracelsus's* Mundificative, Precipitate and the Vitriol Stone.

But in old and hard Nodes the Suppuration is generally imperfect. But if you dress them two or three Days with a Pledget of Basilicon, you may qualify the Heat and moderate the Ulceration; and so by interchangeably applying the discutient and the lenient Ointments, you may happily waste the whole Gland. Sometimes the Swellings protrude in a Fungus, and may be thrust out by passing a Spatula under them, and the Ulcer may be healed in a few Days. Where they cannot be so thrown out, the protuberant Part may be cut off and the remaining Basis consumed with Escharotics.

The common Way of taking them out is, by cutting the Skin the Length of the Tumour; and the Incision should be made warily, lest the Cystis or Bag be divided, and the Matter flow forth. After they are separated round to the Basis, it may be sometime ne-

* *Paracelsus's* Mundificative is thus prepared, viz.

Take of Turpentine and Honey, each Half a Pound; and the Yolks of four Eggs: Boil these to the Consistence of an Ointment; adding to every Ounce a Dram of red Precipitate.

cessary

cessary to make a Ligature upon the Vessels, before they are cut off. In this Manner may all those Tubercles in the Eye Brows and Face be treated. The following Plaister for *the King's Evil* is the Prescription of Dr. Sibbald,

Take Fat of Swine, one Pound; dissolve it over a gentle Fire; then take Leaves of *Scrophularia*, or Figwort, Hound's-Tongue, Flowers of the white *Lamium*, of each an equal Quantity: Cut them very small, and boil them in the Fat over a gentle Fire, repeating the Boiling three or four Times, till you have an Ointment of a deep green Colour. Then weighing the Ointment, take Half its Weight in Wax, as much Rosin, two Ounces of Turpentine, and an Ounce of Verdigrease. Dissolve them all together, then strain it through a Linen Cloth, and make thereof a Mass, of which spread a sufficient Quantity on Leather and apply to the Place. *Raii. H. P.*

The Plant *Scrophularia*, or Figwort, takes its Name from the Resemblance of its white Knobs to those of the *Scrophula*, or *King's Evil*, which it is said to cure; insomuch that *Arnoldus Villanovanus* says, that the fresh Root of it, eaten for ten Mornings fasting, *certainly* cures. It is of Use also in cancerous and inveterate creeping Ulcers. A small Quantity of Root or Leaves, taken in one's Meat or Drink, gives immediate Ease in the blind Piles. This is an Observation of *Hen. ab. Heers*, who says, he has had repeated Experience of the Truth of it. The Powder of the dried Root applied cures the Piles. A Dram of the same, taken inwardly, expels Worms from the Belly. The distilled Water of the Root takes off the Redness of the Face.

For the Cramp.

From Dr. Shaw, &c.

Bathe the Part with *Hungary Water*, or rather the following,

Take of camphorated Spirit of Wine, compound Spirit of Lavender, and Oil of Sweet Almonds, each Half an Ounce; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, one Dram; Oil of Amber, one Dram; Mix and make a Lini-ment, with which let the Part be well-rubbed with a warm Hand. Or,

Chop Rosemary Leaves very small, and sewing them in fine Linen or Sarcenet, make a Sort of Garter to be worn round the bare Leg. Or,

Rub the Part well with Spirit of Wine only. Or,

Keep a Roll of Brimstone close-pressed in the Hand of the affected Side. Or,

Bind a fresh Eel-skin upon the Part, which, so long as it continues there, will infallibly remove the Pain.

For Sprains.

From Dr. Shaw, &c

Take of Nerve-Ointment and Ointment of Marsh-mallows, each six Drams; Oil of Mace by Expression,
Half

Half a Dram; Compound Spirit of Lavender and Hungary Water, of each two Drams: Mix and make a Liniment.

Let the Part be rubbed with this three or four Times a Day with a warm Hand. Cover it afterwards with Flannel and let it be kept at rest. Or,

Beat well the White of an Egg in two Spoonfuls of Vinegar: Spread it upon Flax or Tow, and keep it to the Part affected.

But if the Swelling be great, a warm Fomentation is useful; for which Purpose a Decoction of Bran in Urine is recommended. And when the Swelling is abated, use *the Defensive Plaister with the Juices*. But nothing conduces more to the Cure than Rest.

To stop Bleedings.

From Dr. *Boerhaave*, and Others.

Alcohol, or pure Spirit of Wine, is the best Styptic, as it prevents Putrefaction, and occasions a thin, but very solid Eschar. For if Pledgets be dipped in it made hot, and applied to a bleeding Wound, if it be closely compressed upon the Part, and covered with a Piece of Bladder besmeared lightly with Oil, and kept on with a proper Bandage, the Flux of Blood presently ceases; and the whole Dressing may continue unremoved for three Days. In which Time the Vessels are usually closed, and strangely contracted and consolidated by Means of the Alcohol. *Boerhaave.*

Take

Take ripe Puff-Balls in Autumn; open them carefully and take out the dark Powder. Cover the bleeding Part thick with this and bind it on: It will stop the Bleeding, tho' an Artery be cut. *Boyle.*

For violent After-Pains.

From Dr. *Fuller.*

Take Waters of Baum, and of Black Cherries, each three Ounces; Barley Cinnamon Water, Dr. *Stephens's* Water, and Syrup of Meconium, each two Ounces; Liquid Laudanum, forty Drops. The Dose is a third Part of the whole; which may be repeated as often as Occasion requires.

Fear not stopping the proper Discharges; not this, but the violent Pains will stop them. Whereas Opium takes off those Pains, promote the Purgation, and render it easy and plentiful.

To prevent Abortion.

From Dr. *James, Fuller, Boerhaave, and Others.*

I once lived where a Medicine was vended of so much Reputation for Imbecilities of the Mother and Foetus, that few Women went through their Time without it. I thought it worth taking some Pains to find out. It proved to be the *Mistura aurea*, or *Golden Mixture* of *Fuller*, viz.

Take

Take Juice of Kermes strained, Half an Ounce; Syrup of Gilly-Flowers and Raspberries, of each two Ounces; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops; of Cloves, one Drop; and five Leaves of Gold: Mix them. Half a large Spoonful of this cordial Mixture, being mixed with four or five Spoonfuls of Wine, makes a pleasant Cordial.

Dr. *Fuller* says, this Medicine deserves the Name of *Golden* for its Virtues; that it invigorates the Mother and Foetus; procures an easy Labour; and makes the Child healthy and strong, if a Spoonful is taken twice a Day for the last Month of Pregnancy.

Reusnerus gives a memorable Instance of a Woman, who, after having her Life several Times endangered by Abortion, at last, about the Middle of her Gestation, began every Morning upon an empty Stomach, to eat a small Piece of Bread soaked in *Malmsey* Wine; by which Means Abortion was happily prevented.

Velschius also informs us, that after a certain Woman had, notwithstanding the most proper Medicines, suffered Abortion seven Times, he prevented the like Misfortune by Bread and *Malmsey* Wine, used as in the former Case. (Where *Malmsey* cannot be had, it is presumed that good *Malaga* Sack, may answer the End.)

And *Hoffman* judges that, in order to prevent Abortion, there is hardly any more efficacious Medicine, than toasted Bread soaked in generous Wine, with an Addition of aromatic Substances, (as Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, &c.) applied to the Navel.

As

As Pain is always the Forerunner of a Miscarriage, gentle Opiates, mixt with Restringtons, are admirably adapted to prevent an Encrease of the Symptoms and the Consequences thereof. The following Form is recommended by *Boerhaave*,

Take Blood-Stone powdered, Armenian Bole, and Dragon's Blood, of each a Dram; Syrup of Myrtles, an Ounce; Solid Laudanum, three Grains; Plantain Water, six Ounces. Let the Patient take Half an Ounce of this Mixture every Quarter of an Hour.

Bleeding is on all Hands recommended upon the very first Symptoms of a Miscarriage; if no considerable Evacuation, or Weakness render it improper; but where there is a Fulness of Blood it is absolutely necessary.

Let the following Cautions however be well observed. 1. Nothing restrington must be given, or applied, when an approaching Miscarriage is so far advanced as to make the preventing it impossible, or improbable. 2. No Astringents must be used, when there is Reason to believe the Foetus dead. 3. Nor must Astringents be used, when a Tension and Stricture of the Uterus make it incapable of a sufficient Dilatation, and thereby endanger a Miscarriage.

But no Precautions are so effectual, as those taken betwixt a Miscarriage and the next Impregnation. At least Nineteen out of Twenty Miscarriages, that are habitual, are caused by a general Laxity of the Habit, or particular Relaxation of the Uterus. This is induced by using insufficient Exercise, or none at all; by sitting up late, and sleeping long in a Morning

ing, and by keeping themselves always warm. Another pernicious Custom, contributing hereto, is the drinking of warm Liquors. This, in some morbid Cases, may be necessary as a Medicine; but it is the utmost Imprudence to make it habitual in Health. For hence come Indigestion, low Spirits, Hysterics, and Obstructions of all Kinds, the Parents of Chronical Distempers. All these Effects have been charged upon Tea: But warm Water, in the same Quantities, is capable of all these Mischiefs, without any Tea. The Causes of this universal Laxity direct us to the Cure; which must be attempted as soon as the Woman is recovered of one Miscarriage, in order to prevent another, the next Time she shall be with Child.

This therefore is to be obtained, by daily moderate Exercise; as walking in fresh Air, Gestation in Wheel Carriages, or which is best of all by riding with a gentle Motion, as Trotting, on Horseback, for two or three Hours: Next to these is Friction, or having the Body and Limbs well rubbed (yet beginning more gently and every Day encreasing gradually) with warm Flannel Cloths: And this will be still better, if the Cloths are first impregnated with the Smoke of burning Amber, or Mastich: By going into a cold Bed in good Time, and rising early, and keeping at a Distance from the Fire: By the Use of cold and austere Liquors, and dry Food of easy Digestion, consisting chiefly of Bread, Puddings and Roast Meats: And by keeping the Body tolerably tight and braced with the Wearing Apparel. At the same Time the following Prescription will be of great Use,

Take

Take of the bruised Seeds of the greater Sorrel, six Drams; of Pomgranate Flowers, five Drams; of the Root of Capers, two Ounces; of the Bark of the Ash Tree, ten Drams; of the Leaves of Burnet, two Handfuls: When they are cut and bruised infuse them in three Pints of sound rough Wine: Of which an Ounce is to be taken three or four Times a Day.

But if the rest of the Habit be in a tolerable State of Health, and the Uterus only relaxed, the Remedies must in some Measure be local. Thus restraining Plaisters, made of equal Parts of the Diapalma and the Rupture Plaister, applied to the Region of the Loins, must not be neglected. But for Hysterics, promoting Fecundity, and preventing Miscarriages, our *English Steel Waters at Tunbridge*, at the *Black Boy*, in the Parish of *Tranfield*, in *Sussex*, *Hamstead*, *Sunning-Hill*, in *Berkshire*, *Chippenham*, in *Wiltshire*, &c. are not to be equalled by any Medicines or Method, and will very seldom fail of answering the End, if the Case is retrievable by any Means whatever. These must be drank at the Fountain Head by Six o'Clock in the Morning, or sooner; and in the Quantity of three, or, at most, four Half-Pints. Meantime the Patient must use as much Exercise as her Health and Strength will admit of, and in all Respects conform to a strict Regularity of Life during their Use, which should be for two or three Months during the Summer. *Med. Diæt. in Abortus, Fibra, Panis, Acidulæ, &c.*

Where the Patient cannot go to these Mineral Springs, the Restorative Steel Wine, prescribed in the Chapter

Chapter for *the Green Sickness*, may be used instead of them.

For the Rickets.

From Dr. *Boerhaave*, *James*, &c.

Let the Child's Food be well fermented Bread and Biscuit, mixed with a small Quantity of Saffron, Nutmeg, Cardamoms, Cinnamon, Seeds of Celeri; and other grateful and strengthening Aromatics: Lean Pigeons, Fowl, Rabbits, Mutton, Kid and Veal, gently roasted, cut small and mixed with Biscuit, Salt, and a little Parsley, Thyme and Nutmeg: Millet and Barley, boiled with Water and Raisins, and then seasoned with a little Wine and mild Aromatics.

Take of the following fresh Leaves, dried in the Shade, viz. of the Male Fern, three Pounds; of Marjoram, Baum and Mint, each two Handfuls; of the fresh Flowers (dried in the Shade) of Melilot, sweet Trefoil, Elder, and Roses. each two Ounces. Reduce to a fine Powder. Mix with double the Quantity of Barley Chaff. Put all into Bags for Couches, on which the Patient is to lie. These are to be carefully preserved from Moisture, and frequently dried.

Take of Benzoin, Mastich, Olibanum, Amber and Frakincense, each one Ounce: Reduce to a Powder; of which throw a little upon live Coals, and receive the Steam in warm Linen Cloths, with which let the Spine of the Back, Arms and Legs be rubbed Night and Morning

Take

Take of the Roots of Ipecacuanha, one Scruple; of white Wine, one Ounce; and of Sugar, two Drams: Infuse for a whole Night; and when strained give it in the Morning. Let this be repeated every fourth Day for five Times

Take of the best Rhubarb, Half an Ounce; of Citrine Myrobolans, without the Kernels, three Drams; and of the Troches of Agaric, two Scruples. Infuse in four Pints of cold Strong Beer, for twenty-four Hours. Let the Patient use this for common Drink for a Month. But if it proves too purgative, it may be mixed with an equal, or a greater, Quantity of other Ale.

Take of Agrimony, Spleen-Wort, Fern-Root, Harts-Tongue, the Root of Polypody, and white Maidenhair, each two Ounces. Cut these small. Mix them, put them in a Linen Cloth, and infuse them in twelve Pints of cold Ale, to be used for common Drink.

Take of *Boyle's Ens Veneris*, two Grains; which are to be given every Evening in Canary Wine for three Weeks.

Take of the Filings of Steel, one Ounce; of the strongest distilled Vinegar, ten Ounces; and of Sugar, three Ounces. Boil all together gently for twenty-six Hours in a tall Phial; and let the Liquor, when filtrated, be kept in a close Vessel. Six Drops of it are to be given every Morning and Evening in a little Mountain-Wine. *Boerhaav. Aph. and Mat. Med.*

I can from Experience recommend as the most effectual Remedy, Baths of sweet Water boiled with Nervous Herbs, such as Marjoram, Lavender, Mother of Thyme, Rosemary, Camomile and Baum. In such Baths the Patient is to be frequently immersed, and have the Spine of the Back and Joints rubbed and anointed with the following Nervous Ointment,

Take of human Fat, and expressed Oil of Nutmegs, each Half an Ounce; of *Peruvian* Balsam, one Dram; and of the Oils of Rue, Lavender and Cloves, each thirty Drops.

By these Means I have seen many Patients afflicted with the Rickets, not only surprisngly relieved, but also totally recovered. *Med. Diēt. in Rachitis.*

For Acidities.

Acidities in the first Passages are the Cause of almost all the Disorders incident to Children. These Complaints are in general removed by the *Magnesia Alba*, which absorbs the acid acrimonious Juices, and carries them off by keeping the Body gently open. It has saved the Lives of Thousands of Children, who must otherwise have perished with burning Fevers; and of many grown Persons, whom a continued Pain at the Stomach with Sourness and Loss of Appetite, had rendered miserable. This therefore is recommended in such Cases from repeated Experience and the general Practice of the Faculty. From one to two Drams of it may be given in a Day to Children, mixing it with their Food, and a proportionate Quantity to grown People; or it may be given in Broth, or any convenient Julap or Liquid.

T

For

For the Worms.

For a Child of four or five Years old, Take about a Dram of the *Cariophyllus Indicus*, or *Indian Pink*: Put it into a small Tea-Pot and pour upon it a Tea-Cup-full of boiling Water and let it stand all Night. In the Morning pour off the Liquor, sweeten it to its Palate and let the Child drink it. This must be repeated for three Mornings. This has no sensible Operation, but will most effectually destroy the Worms.

For the Cholic Pains.

From Dr. Combes, &c.

Infuse for some Days an Ounce of sliced Rhubarb (the best) and two Ounces of Gentian in a Pint of good Aniseed Water. Take two Spoonfuls at a Time as often as there is Occasion. *Boyle.*

Or, in a violent Fit, Take of *Elixir Salutis* and *Tinctura sacra*, each an Ounce and a Half; Syrup of Buckthorn, three Drams. Mix for a Potion. And to prevent a Return,

Take Elixir Proprietatis tartarized, one Ounce; Spirit of Horthorn *per se*, one Dram. Mix these; and let the Patient take forty Drops twice a Day in a Draught of Spring Water for nine Days together. *Combes.*

For

For a violent Looseness or Bloody-Flux happening in Childbed.

From Dr. Chamberlane.

Take the Guts of three fresh-killed Fowls. Turn them on a Stick and wipe off the Filth, but do not wash them. Boil them in three Pints of Spring Water to two, with an Handful of red Rose Leaves. Strain and mix with it an Ounce of Diafcordium; and let the Patient drink it warm.

For outward Bruises.

From Dr. Theobald.

In slight Cases, Bathing the Part with Spirits of Wine and Camphire will do. If this should fail, make a Poultice of Stale-Beer-Grounds and Oatmeal, with a little Hog's Lard, and apply it fresh every Day, till well.

For inward Bruises.

From Dr. Sydenham.

Take away eight or ten Ounces of Blood; and let a large Spoonful of cold-drawn Linseed Oil be taken two or three Times a Day.

For a Cough.

From Dr. Pringle.

With two Ounces of Sweet Almonds and as much Syrup of Balsam, mix four Ounces of Barley-Water, and thirty Drops of Spirit of Sal Volatile : When the Cough is troublesome, let him take two large Spoonfuls of this, first shaking it well together. If no good Effect from this is perceived in a few Days, the Patient should be blooded.

For the Ear-Ach.

Hoffman advises to have the Smoak of Tobacco blown into the Ear.

To promote Delivery.

From Dr. Mead

Of one Grain of purified Opium make two Pills. Let the Patient take one of these, and the other six Hours after.

For Aches and Pains.

From *Heister*.

Bathe the Part with Opodeldoc two or three Times a Day and keep it warm with Flannel.

For

For the Stone and Gravel.

From Sydenham and Dr. Whytt.

Pour twelve Pints of boiling Water on a Pound of calcined Oyſter-Shells : Let it ſtand till cold, then ſtrain it, and let the Patient take Half a Pint mixed with a little Milk three Times a Day; and every Day enlarge the Quantity a little, till it amounts to four Pints a Day.

For Hyſtericks.

From Hoffman and Mead.

To twelve Ounces of ſimple Pepper-Mint-Water add one Ounce of powdered Valerian and Half an Ounce of Compound Spirit of Lavender : Mix theſe well together, and take three large Spoonfuls twice or thrice a Day. A large Galbanum Plaſter may alſo be applied to the Navel with Succeſs. This Mixture, with freſh Air, Exerciſe and the cold Bath, will do for all Nervous Complaints.

For Inflammations of the Bowels.

From Dr. Arbuthnot.

Let ten Ounces of Blood be taken from the Arm; and repeat it occaſionally. Twice every Day let the following Clyſter be injected, that the Patient may have two or three Stools;

T 3

Take

Take of dried Mallow-Leaves, one Ounce; of Camomile Flowers and Fennel Seeds each Half an Ounce; boil these in Water enough to strain off Half a Pint: Add to it two Ounces of Sweet Oil.

To remove the Pains and the Vomiting, let the Patient take ten Drops of Liquid Laudanum in some Broth every six Hours, and let him live upon weak Broths only.

Taking Juice of Lemons has sometimes in obstinate Cases given surprising Relief.

For an excessive Discharge of the Menses.

From Dr. Mead.

Let her lose Blood according to her Strength. Take of Allum, three Quarters of an Ounce; of Dragon's Blood, a Quarter of an Ounce: Mix them together, and give thirty Grains of the Powder, thrice a Day, in a Glass of Red Port.

For a Suppression of the Menses.

From the Same.

Mix a Quarter of a Pound of Conserve of dried Orange-Peel with Half an Ounce of candied Ginger and two Ounces of Powder of Steel, to the Consistence of an Electuary, with any Syrup; and give the Quantity of a Nutmeg thrice a Day. Or,

Let

Let her take a Tea Spoonfull of the Tincture of black Hellebore twice a Day in a Glafs of warm Water.

For the Scurvy.

From Heister.

Take Half a Pint of a Decoction of the Tops of Spruce Fir, twice a Day.

This will be very effectual, for by the constant Use of Spruce Beer, the Factory in the cold Region of *Hudson's Bay* preserve themselves from the Scurvy.

For the Tooth-Ach.

From Allen.

Rub on the Tooth or chew in that Part of the Mouth some of the Root of yellow Water-Flower-de-Lis. This gives immediate Ease.

For Worms.

From Alston.

Take of Powder of Tin, a Quarter of an Ounce; of Calomel, one Dram; of burnt Hartshorn and Powder of the best Scammony, each a Quarter of an Ounce. Mix them together. Of this the Child is to take, according to its Age, eight or ten Grains every other Morning, in a little roasted Apple.

To Dr. Storcke's Account of the Extract of Hemlock, Page 61, the Reader will please to add as follows, which was not thought of till after that Account was printed off.

Dr. Tiffot took this Medicine himself, without the least Impairment of his Health. He cured many scrophulous and cancerous Cases in *Swisserland*, and mitigated others, which he supposed were incurable. So that he seems fully persuaded that Dr. *Storcke's* Extract is always innocent (which, in Fact, except in a very few Instances, none of which were fatal, it has been) and he thinks it a Specific in many Cases, to which nothing can be substituted as an equivalent Remedy; that it should be taken with an entire Confidence, and that it would be absurd to neglect its Continuance.

His candid Annotator, Dr. *Kirkpatrick*, allows that it has not been constantly unsuccessful with us; and as every other internal Medicine almost universally fails, it should always be tried, from the Possibility of its succeeding in particular Habits and Circumstances.

S U P P L E M E N T.

D I R E C T I O N S concerning B L E E D I N G,

Extracted from the *Medulla Medicinæ Universæ*,

Published by Dr. Theobald.

THERE is no Remedy made Use of for the Relief of Mankind, of so general Service and Advantage as B L E E D I N G. Nor is any attended with more pernicious Consequences, when injudiciously ordered. Many Illnesses are absolutely owing to too large a Quantity of Blood; in which Cases there is of Course a Necessity for proportionably draining this Fluid. In this Work a Variety of Occasions is pointed out, in which Venesection is indicated, previously to, or along with, this or that particular Medicine. Yet perhaps it may not be amiss to collect these scattered Directions.

In all inflammatory Distempers whatsoever 'tis a Kind of Sacrilege to omit it. On the other Side, to injoin it in a low, languid, depressed State, where the Spirits are exhausted, and Nature unable to support the least Evacuation, were to expose the Patient to the utmost Hazard. So that it should be constantly directed (and repeated according to the Violence and Duration of the Malady, in Pleuritic and Peripneumonic Disorders, during *the first few Days* of those painful Attacks. But when once Suppuration is begun, and the morbid Matter is only to be thrown off by Expectoration, B L E E D I N G would only retard it, and must therefore be avoided.

In

In Apoplectical Disorders, in the Dyfentery or Bloody-Flux, and in irksome Heat of the Bowels, the Patient must bleed in Proportion to the Illness. This must also be generally done in the *Beginning* of Fevers; and must be as religiously abstained from in the Decline. For in the Decline, from being inflammatory, they frequently degenerate into the nervous Kind, when the Chief of the Affair is to be transacted by a liberal Application of Blisters.

In large Abscesses, where there is an excessive Turgency from the Flux of Humours, and a great Oppression of Nature from immoderate Heat, Bleeding ought to be directed. For by drawing away some Blood, the Suppuration is more happily performed, both in Point of Time, and in the compleat Discharge of the morbid Matter.

Likewise in the Small-Pox (for which Observation the Public is obliged to Dr. *Mead*) Bleeding, and that repeated in some Cases, may be ordered advantageously in plethoric or full Habits, at any Period of the Distemper. But in the Case of Children, who have Twitchings of the Nerves before the Eruption, it must by no Means be used; having been found to render the Disease mortal in that Situation.

In short, where there are sore Eyes, a Sciatica, a dry, husky Cough, the Head-Ach, Inflammations of the Womb or Bladder, a virulent Gonorrhæa, Cordee, Buboës, Venereal Stricture, Inflamed Piles, Hot Rheumatism, Dry Gripes, a sore Throat, an Asthma, the Cholic, Strangury, Gravel, Nephritic Pains, all Hæmorrhages or Fluxes of Blood, Inveterate Itches, and the like, Bleeding is of singular Service.

Service. But in Dropsies, Jaundice, Gout, and all Illnesses from too great a Relaxation of the Vessels or Obstruction of them, Remedies must be sought from other specific Quarters, without the least Thought of encreasing those Disorders by abrupt and preposterous Bleeding.

For

For the Dropsy.

From Dr. Storke.

WHEN this Work was nearly printed off, there was published “ A Narrative of the surprizing Effects of the *Meadow Saffron* in the Cure of the *Dropsy*. Translated from the *Latin* of Dr. *Anthony Storcke*, one of the principal Physicians to the Empress Queen, and Physician to the Hospital of *Vienna*, by a Physician : With Observations, and an Account of the *Hydrocephalus*. Printed for J. *Payne*, in *Pater-Noster-Row*.” This Narrative contains so many extraordinary Cases and surprizing Cures, that it was thought necessary to oblige the Reader with an Abstract of them. But, as the Original Treatise is not come to our Hands, we could have wished that the Translator had given us Dr. *Storcke*’s Method of preparing this Medicine ; the *Meadow Saffron* being of a poisonous Nature, as well as *Hemlock*. Instead of this, he informs us in his Preface, that “ for the Benefit of Apothecaries, and such others as may chuse to use it, he has prepared a considerable Quantity of the Medicine itself, agreeable to Dr. *Storcke*’s Direction, had from its native Soil, and in its proper Season, with considerable Trouble, and at no small Expence, which he has appointed to be sold, along with the Treatise, at Mr. *Payne*’s, at the *Feathers* in *Pater-Noster-Row*, and Mr. *Durham*’s, Stationer, at *Charing-Cross*, in Bottles at two Shillings and Six-pence each.”

He

He has observed, that the Narration of Cures contained in this Treatise, is sufficient to satisfy the most prejudiced, that this Medicine has many Advantages, and is possessed of more real Efficacy than any as yet known; that, on a Review of them, it appears, that notwithstanding it was always prescribed in the most desperate Cases, after other very probable and generally efficacious Remedies were tried to no Purpose, it never failed of bringing about a Cure, and that by the most gentle, and, by all allowed the most eligible Operation of any; *an Increase of Urine*: That by giving Vigour and Appetite to the Patient, it seemed to enjoy a tonic and restorative Virtue: That it is taken with a small Quantity of Fluid, and, instead of encreasing Thirst, as Alkaline Salts do, never fails to remove it: That it obviates Costiveness very gently: Powerfully resists Putrefaction: Would probably afford Relief in phthysical Cases, and should be used in every Species of the *Dropsey*. And, as the white Swelling of the Knee is owing to a Collection of lymphatic Fluid, it may be very properly employed in such a Case.

C A S E I.

A Man, aged 27, had an intermittent Fever for several Months. Many Medicines were prescribed for him: In Consequence of which the Fever seemed to abate for a few Days, but always returned with greater Violence.

Tired

Tired with Medicines to no Purpose, he had Recourse to an Old Woman, who gave him a Powder, the Composition of which he knew nothing of.

Thus the Fever was stopped, but his Strength daily impaired; his Appetite gone; his Complexion ghastly; his *Hypochondria* tense; his Urine little and hot; and his Stools mucous, with considerable *Tenesmus*.

In about four Weeks his Belly began to swell, his Legs and Arms became *œdematous*, and pitted.

In this Condition he applied to Dr. *Storke*, who on the first Day ordered him one Dram of Rhubarb. This purged him eight Times. The Tension of his Belly was somewhat abated, and next Day his Digestion was much better.

He then took a Tea-Spoonful of the following Conserve every three Hours,

Take of Powder of *Elicampne*, Half a Dram: of the *Terra Foliated Tartari*, a Dram and a Half: Conserve of *Water-Cresses*, two Ounces and a Half: Oxymel of *Squills* one Ounce: Spirit of *Nitre dulcified*, sixty Drops.

In three Days the Tension of his Belly was gone, his Appetite mended, and he slept more calmly by Night. But during the Use of the Conserve he became costive, he made little Urine, and had Symptoms

toms of *Strangury*. On the sixth Day a Repetition of the former Dose of Rhubarb relieved him greatly. His Appetite mended, and his Strength daily encreased.

The Use of the Conserve was continued for eight Days longer, the Colour of his Face became more natural, his Belly much softer, and his Appetite good. But the Urine was still little, the Body coſt-ive, and the Extremities *œdematous*, as before.

Another Dose of the Rhubarb was repeated, which gave him ſix Stools and much Relief.

He then took one Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* of the *Colchicum* or *Meadow Saffron*, Morning and Evening, in a Cup of the Infuſion of *Elder Flowers*.

On the firſt Day he was much diſtreſſed with a frequent Inclination and Inability to Stool: His Urine was ſtill little and high-coloured, with Pains as it paſſed.

The ſecond Day his Urine was more and of a darkiſh Colour: The Pains ceaſed; he had two Stools bilious and foetid, with a glutinous Matter.

The third Day he took three Tea-Spoonfuls of the Oxymel in the ſame Infuſion; made three Pints of Urine of different Colours; but had ſtill frequent Inclination with Inability to Stool.

On the fourth Day the ſame Dose was continued: The Urine flowed copiouſly: The Appetite good: His Strength much greater; and his Limbs had a freer Motion. On

On the fifth Day he took a Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* four Times; had two bilious Stools, and made a large Quantity of pale Urine. The Swellings of the Extremities greatly subsided, his Thirst gone, Appetite good, and he felt himself in perfect Health.

In nine Days the Swellings were entirely gone and his Belly of the natural Size: But as he had no Stool for three Days, the former Dose of Rhubarb was repeated.

He was now ordered to rub his whole Body with dry Linen Cloths, impregnated with the Fumes of Amber, twice a Day; and so was perfectly cured.

C A S E II.

A Woman, aged sixty-two, was afflicted four Months with a most inveterate Dropsy of the Belly and other Parts. Her Breathing was much oppressed, her Pulse unequal and intermitting, her Cough violent and almost continued, had the Noise of Matter moving in her Lungs, could not lie in Bed, but was obliged to sit erect.

Neither the best expectorating and diuretic Medicines, nor Laxatives, gave any Relief. *Squills*, in *Oxymel*, and with Wine, were many Days tried to no Purpose.

Drs. *Storcke* and *Collin* therefore ordered a Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* of the *Colchicum* or *Meadow Saffron* to be taken four Times on the first Day, in
some

some pectoral Infusion. The same Day, her Spitting encreased; and was greenish, and somewhat tenacious: Her Urine was copious, and without Heat or Pain.

The next Day she was much better, her Spitting continued and was easier, her Urine was considerable, and she had two natural Stools.

On the third Day the same Appearances.

On the fourth Day they gave her two Tea-Spoonfuls four Times, and this Dose was sufficient to remove the Disease.

The Discharged of Water was so great by the urinary Passages, that on the twelfth Day the Swelling of the Belly and other Parts was quite gone; her Breathing was much easier, her Pulse almost natural, she could be in any Situation, and rested well. Yet one Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* was still given four Times a Day.

Her Cough mended daily, her Spitting diminished, her Strength encreased, and her Appetite was considerable.

After the third Week she got out of Bed, walked about, and in a few Days more was perfectly cured.

The other Physicians were astonished at this unexpected Recovery. Mr. *Van Swieten* was present during the Cure, saw the Patient in the worst Stage of the Disease, and afterwards entirely cured.

C A S E III.

A Man, aged fifty-six, laboured under a *Dropfy* for many Months. All the usual Medicines were tried to no Purpose, The Size of his Belly still encreased, his Thighs and Legs were much swelled, and his Appetite gone.

A Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* of the *Meadow Saffron* was given four Times a Day, in a Cup of *Ground-Ivy* Tea, for four Days. During which Time his Urine encreased in larger Quantity than usual.

On the fifth Day he took two Tea-Spoonfuls, four Times a Day. He then discharged above twelve Pounds of Urine in a Day, of different Colours, having for the most Part a mucous *flocculent* Sediment, and a small Quantity of an oily Pellicle of variegated Colours on the Surface.

In six Days his Belly was much softer, and greatly sunk; his Thighs and Legs less tense. The Urine continued to run off in very large Quantities, and his Medicine operated so well, that in five Weeks all Swelling was gone, his Appetite returned, he slept well and had a natural Stool once a Day.

C A S E IV.

A hard-drinking Man, aged Fifty, much impaired in Strength and Looks for many Months, had at last a Swelling of his Belly. Different diuretic and purgative Medicines failed, his Strength seemed greatly diminished

nished under their Use, and the Size of his Belly much encreased. Even Wine of Squills was uselefs.

A Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel Colchici* was then given, four Times a Day. This had little Effect. Therefore on the third Day, two Tea-Spoonfuls were prescribed, to be taken four Times a Day. This brought away such a Quantity of Urine, that, in eleven Days, all the Water was evacuated, and no Trace of Dropsy remained.

C A S E V.

A Woman, aged Thirty, having been afflicted with a Tertian Ague for nine Months, and at last cured, fell ill of a *Dropsy*. Many Physicians and Medicines were employed. But the Disease grew daily worse and she was confined to her Bed.

She had a violent Thirst, the Pulse was very quick, and somewhat hard, her Belly tense, and so much enlarged, as to render her Breathing frequent and difficult.

On Account of the Hardness and Quickness of the Pulse, and great Thirst, the cooling nitrous Emulsion was prescribed, on the first Day.

On the second Day a Tea Spoonful of this *Oxymel* was given four Times, along with the Emulsion.

In four Days the Fever and Thirst were entirely gone, the Belly began to feel soft, and the Emulsion was discontinued.

tinued. A double Dose of this *Oxymel* was therefore given.

Much Urine was discharged, and in a few Days the Swelling of the Belly entirely subsided. She breathed easily, the Cough abated, and her Sleeps were calm, long, and refreshing.

In two Weeks she recovered her Strength, and was dismissed perfectly cured.

C A S E VI.

A Woman, aged Thirty-seven, had laboured under a Jaundice and Dropsy, and taken a Variety of Medicines in vain.

The Abdomen was very tense; on the left *Hypochondrium* was a broad, hard, moving Tumor; the Region of the Liver gave Pain to the Touch, and the whole Body was of a blackish yellow Colour. The Appetite was bad: She had no Thirst, but was very costive; the Urine of a blackish Colour, of a thick Consistence, and in very small Quantity.

They endeavoured to resolve the Obstructions, to remove the Costiveness, and open the urinary Passages, by a *strong Decoction of Grass*; adding to it *regenerated Tartar* and *Honey of Mercury*. During the Use of which she felt great Anxiety about the Breast, and a large Quantity of a blackish-coloured Blood was discharged by Vomit and Stool. This brought on a Weakness, and she complained of great Pains in her Belly.

Demulcent

Demulcent and paregoric Medicines were therefore substituted in Place of the Decoction.

On the Day following she discharged by Stool a large Quantity like the former; but vomited none. The Pains of her Belly still remained, but the Anxiety at her Breast was much diminished. It was judged proper to persevere in the Use of *Demulcents*, *Vulnerants*, and mild *Paregoricks*. Thus the burning Heat and Pain in her Belly were somewhat quieted: There was no further Discharge of Blood, but the Belly became so swelled, and Breathing so difficult, that a Fear of Suffocation frequently came on. A Fluctuation of Water was now evident.

Strong, acrid, and stimulating Diuretics could not safely be given to a Person of bad Habit; nor the more violent Purgatives, for Fear of exciting the Flux of Blood, which might be fatal.

A Tea-Spoonful of this *Oxymel* was therefore given four Times on the first Day; drinking after it four Ounces of Emulsion, sweetened with Syrup of Poppies, to take off any Irritation which might follow the Use of the *Oxymel*.

The *Oxymel* produced Wonders. The Urine, without Pain, flowed in prodigious Quantities, of a darkish Colour, thick, and deposited a black, tenacious Sediment.

The Dose was not encreased; for by this Quantity the desired Effects were produced, and in four Weeks the Dropsy and Jaundice disappeared, and she perfectly recovered.

A few Days after she began the *Oxymel*, all the Pains of her Belly ceased, her Stools were natural, she had no Thirst, discharged much Urine daily, her Appetite was soon restored, and her Strength returned. Which Circumstances immediately afforded Hope of her Recovery.

Great Variety of Medicines had been prescribed by some eminent Professors, without giving any Relief, and she had been sent to the Hospital, as incurable.

C A S E VII.

A Girl, aged Twenty, was for many Months in the Hospital. Her Belly was very large and hard: Her Thighs and Legs much swelled, and as hard as a Piece of Wood. She could neither sit, stand, nor move her Body.

After many Medicines tried in vain, the *Oxymel* was given. When she had used it a short Time, her Urine began to flow largely, and in two Weeks her Belly was of the natural Size and Softness, the Swelling of her Thighs and Legs subsided; she got out of Bed, could move her Body, and walk about. There only remained a pungent Pain in the Joints of her Toes, which yet was greatly abated.

No Fluctuation was ever perceived, nor was the Tumor of her Thighs and Legs œdematous; they were very rigid and hard.

C A S E VIII.

A Man, upwards of Sixty, had an old Cough and difficult Breathing, with a very severe Strangury. He took the *Oxymel*; his Cough became looser, a purulent and copious Spitting followed, and his Breathing was much easier. Yet his Strangury was not cured, though he took the *Oxymel* for six Weeks: It was venereal, and brought on by the imprudent Use of Injections of Lead, which put a Stop to a Gonorrhæa.

C A S E IX.

A Woman, aged Thirty-six, three Months ago was seized with a violent Cough, her Breathing became very difficult, she was restless in the Night-Time and could lie easy in no Position; when asleep she suddenly awaked, almost suffocated for Want of Air.

Her Feet, Legs and Thighs, began now to swell; her Belly was very tense, and in a few Days her whole Body became so *œdematous* that she could not move herself. Her Eyes seemed buried in Water, nor could she easily speak. Meantime, her Cough continued very troublesome; her Breathing was more difficult, and she had a Suppression of Urine.

Diuretics from Squills and other Vegetables, as well as Minerals, excited a Desire to make Water; but a few Drops only, with much Heat and Pain, were discharged.

Purgatives brought away a large Quantity of Water; yet the Swelling was not diminished, the Oppression at her Breast became greater, and she was much weakened. A Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel*, three or four Times a Day, was judged necessary.

On the first Day there was a more free Discharge of Urine.

On the second, a purulent and fætid Spitting came on, she breathed easier, began to move her Limbs, and her Urine flowed without Heat or Pain.

On the third, she took a Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* four Times; by which the Discharge by Expectoration and Urine was so promoted, that in fifteen Days the Swelling had entirely subsided, and she breathed freely.

Her Appetite now returned, she had scarce any Cough, walked out of Bed, slept well in the Night-Time, could lie on either Side, and daily recovered Strength. So considerable were the Effects, though the Dose was so small.

C A S E X.

On the 24th of *April*, a Woman, aged Ninety, was brought to the Hospital, deprived of all her Senses, both deaf and dumb, and having all the Appearance of one in an Apoplexy. She breathed with Snoring, and high; her Pulse was unequal, very weak, and intermitting; while she coughed, there was a Noise of Matter moving in her Breast. Her whole Body was
swelled

swelled to an immense Size: The *Abdomen*, which was full of Water, protruded very much, and was considerably tense.

For many Days Remedies were employed, which moved her Urine, and recovered her Strength, and Stools were obtained by Clysters.

However the Disease continued as formerly; so that the *Oxymel* was employed.

On the first Day she took an Ounce, divided into four Doses, and bore this Quantity extremely well. The Effects of the Medicine were immediately perceived. Her Urine was discharged in considerable Quantity, and next Day she became more sensible.

In a few Days she was able to answer Questions, and could breathe more freely, could move her Limbs a little, the Swelling of her Belly became softer, and her Pulse equal.

Hence the Dose seemed sufficient; for her Urine continued to flow in considerable Quantity. She mended daily, and in three Weeks was perfectly cured. The Swelling disappeared, and her Belly returned to its natural Size; she regained her Strength, her Breathing was easy, she slept well, and had an Appetite.

Mr. *Van Swieten* saw this Cure performed; and a surprising Proof it is of the Efficacy of this Medicine in so miserable an old Woman.

Her

Her Urine was of different Colours, and deposited a glutenous thick Sediment. She had no Spitting, tho' her Breast seemed full of Matter in the Beginning of the Disease.

From the above Cases the following Conclusions may be drawn,

1. That the *Oxymel. Colchici* is a very safe Medicine.
2. That it has frequently the greatest Efficacy in the most desperate Cases, where other Medicines fail.
3. That a small Dose is generally sufficient to cure the most inveterate Disease.
4. It promotes Expectoration, moderates the Cough, and renders Breathing free and easy.
5. Is considerably diuretic, excites no Tumults, produces no *Tenesmus*.
6. Is proper in every Case where a Discharge is required by Urine.
7. It is therefore the most proper Medicine of any for the Dropsy.

Bad Effects have not, in any one Case, been seen to arise from this Medicine.

At first a Tea-Spoonful was given twice a Day, to a grown Person, diluted in a Cup of such Decoction or Infusion as was most agreeable.

On the second or third Day, a Tea-Spoonful was taken thrice, and at last four Times. While the Patient bore this Dose easily, and the desired Effects did not follow, it was gradually encreased, until an Ounce, or an Ounce and an Half was taken in the Day.

If this produced no Effects, little was to be expected from the Medicine. (But the Translator says, that he has seen two Ounces taken in a Day, with considerable Effects, after smaller Doses had proved insufficient.)

When the Patient has taken the *Oxymel* for some Time diluted, it may be given by itself, without any Vehicle.

If any Symptoms indicate other Remedies along with the *Oxymel*, they ought not to be neglected. Nothing has been known to weaken or disturb the Effects of it. Nor is Opium hurtful, but frequently necessary, when the Patient is restless by Night, or affected with *Spasms*, and other like Complaints.

Dr. *Storke* does not pretend to say that this Medicine is infallible : But with great Modesty concludes, that it frequently cures these Diseases, where other Medicines of general Use have failed.

N. B. The

N. B. The Root so worthily recommended here, is the *Colchicum* of *Linnaeus*, with smooth Leaves, pointed, and upright. It grows generally in damp Meadows. In Autumn there arises from the Root a purplish Flower supported by a white Foot-Stalk, very thin and clear. The Root is double tuberous, and fleshy; the outer Part of which looks steril and withering; but the other, which is concealed within it, is fibrous, and bears the Plant, being wrapped in one thin Coat of Skin. In Spring it produces three or four Leaves, of the Lilly Kind. In the fresh Root the Taste is most acrid: In that which is old, mealy and blunt. The Method of preparing the *Oxymel* is as follows;

Take of the fresh juicy Root of the *Colchicum*, cut into thick Slices, one Ounce, and White Wine Vinegar, one Pound. Digest these in a Glass Phial by a slow Fire (often shaking the Phial) for eight and forty Hours. Then give it a gentle Straining. The Vinegar thus lightly strained, in order to be rendered yet milder, must be reduced into *Oxymel* with the due Quantity of pure Honey, thus,

Take of the Vinegar of the *Colchicum*, prepared as before, one Pound; of pure Honey two Pounds. Mix them. And over gentle a Fire boil it to the Consistence of Honey, very often stirring it with a wooden Spoon.

The usual Dose at first is one Drachm of the *Oxymel* for a grown Person, twice a Day, in a Dish of any Tea or convenient Decoction: On the second or third Day, three Drachms, and afterwards, four.

White

While the Sick easily bear this, and the desired Effect does not ensue, the Dose may be gradually augmented to an Ounce, or an Ounce and a Half a Day. Thus Dr. *Storke* in his *Latin* Treatise, which came lately to our Hands.

Left

Lest in the Course of the Work some of the Terms made use of may not be perfectly intelligible to some Part of our Readers, it has been judged proper to annex the following

G L O S S A R Y.

A.

A *Abscess*, an inflamed Swelling generally; sometimes of any other Kind.

Abortion, untimely Birth.

Absorb, to suck up, or sheath.

Acidity, Sharpness or Sourness.

Adult, grown up.

Aliment, Food or Nourishment.

Alluminous, of Allum.

Anodyne, that which eases Pain.

Anterior, being before.

Antiscorbutic, good against the Scurvy.

Antistrumatic, good against the King's Evil.

Apozem, a Decoction.

Arcanum, a Secret, or Nostrum.

Aromatic, spicy.

Auditory, of Hearing.

C.

Callous, hardened, insensible.

Cardialgia, the Heartburn.

Carbuncle, a small fleshy Substance grown up.

Cataplasm, a Poultice.

Catheter, an hollow and somewhat crooked Instrument, chiefly used to thrust into the Bladder, to assist in bringing away the Urine.

Caustic,

Caustic, a burning Application.

Cautery, is actual, or potential. The first an hot Iron; the last a burning Medicine.

Crystalline, the second Humour of the Eye, next to the watery.

Chyle, the milky Juice formed in the Stomach by Digestion.

Cicatrice, the Escar after a Wound.

Collyrium, an Ointment for the Eyes.

Colliquative, faint and dissolving.

Compress, a folded Piece of Linen Cloth, to press on any particular Part.

Condensation, } a Thickening or Hardening.

Constipation, }

Cornea, the external or outer Coat of the Eye.

Corrosive, that which gradually consumes or eats away.

Cutaneous, of the Skin.

D.

Depuration, a Separation of the pure from the impure Part of any Thing.

Detergent, Cleansing.

Diaphoresis, Sweat.

Diaphoretic, promoting Sweat.

Diuretic, promoting the Discharge of Urine.

Dysentery, the Bloody Flux.

E.

Ebullition, a boiling up with Heat.

Effervescence, Heat by inward Motion.

Effluvia, small Particles continually flying off from Bodies.

Emaciated, wasted and reduced to Leanness.

Emollient, Softening.

Emulsion, a Form of Medicine by bruising oily Seeds and Kernels.

Epidemical

Epidemical, General, or affecting great Numbers.
Erosion, an Eating away.
Eruption, a Breaking out.
Expectoration, a Discharge from the Breast by Coughing.
Extenuated, made lank and slender.
Extract, the chief Parts drawn from any Thing.
Extravasated, forced out of the Vessels.

F.

Fecundity, Fruitfulness.
Fibula, the outer and smaller Bone of the Leg.
Filter, to strain.
Fistulous, having the Nature of a sinuous Ulcer which is callous within.
Fætus, the Child in the Womb.

G.

Gargle, a Liquor with which the Throat is washed, and which is then thrown out.
Gestation, the Time between a Woman's Conception and Delivery: Also the being carried in any Vehicle.

H.

Hæmorrhoids, the Piles or Emrods.
Hydrophobia, the Dread of Water in Madness.

I.

Ichorous, thin and watery.
Imposthume, a Collection of impure Matter in a Bag.
Incorporated, united or joined in one Body.
Induration, Hardening.
Intestines, the Entrails.
Jugular, the Neck-Vein.
Juncture, a Seam or Joint.

L.

Lacteal Vessels, that convey the Chyle.
Laxity, Looseness.

Ligature

Ligature, a Bandage.

Linctus, a Medicine to lick up by the Tongue.

Liniment, a thin Ointment or Balsam.

Lixivial, of the Nature of Lye.

Lotion, a Liquid Form of Medicine, to wash.

Lozenges, very small Cakes or Tablets.

Lute, to close with any clayey Substance.

Lymph, a fine watery Fluid, separated from the Blood, and contained in peculiar Vessels, called therefore lymphatic.

M.

Macerate, to steep Ingredients in Order to soften them and get out their Virtues.

Maturation, Ripening.

Menses, Womens Monthly Courses.

Morbid, diseased.

Mucous, slimy.

N.

Narcotic, producing Heaviness and Sleep.

Nausea, a disgustful Loathing.

O.

Œdematous, having a white, soft, and insensible Swelling.

Opaque, not transparent.

Orbit, the Cavity or Hollow which contains the Eye.

Opiate, a sleepy Medicine.

P.

Palliative, what mitigates or eases, but does not cure.

Plethoric, of a full Habit.

Pleura, the Membrane, which is the Seat of Pain in a Pleurisy.

Ptisan, a Drink made of Barley boiled with Raisins and Liquorice.

Pus, the Matter of a well-digested Sore.

Rectum, the strait Gut, the last of all the Intestines or Entrails.

Refrigerating, Cooling.

Relaxation, a Slackening, of the Fibres particularly.

Respiration, Breathing.

Revulsion, a drawing of the Blood or Humours from a remote Part of the Body.

S.

Sanguine, Warm and Red.

Scarification, the making Wounds or Incisions, with Cupping particularly.

Schirrbus, an hardened Gland.

Schrophulous, of the Nature of the King's Evil.

Seton, a Drain behind the Neck, opened with a Needle, and kept so by a Twist of Silk.

Sinus, a Collection of Matter from a Cavity with a small Opening,

Specifics, Medicines appropriated to the Cure of particular Distempers.

Stricture, Closure by Contraction; Rigidity.

Struma, a glandular Swelling from the King's Evil.

Succedaneum, that which is put to serve for something else.

Sudorific, which promotes Sweat.

Suppuration, the Ripening of Matter into Pus.

T.

Temporal, belonging to the Temples.

Tendo Achillis, the great Tendon above the Heel.

Tension, the tight Stretching.

Testaceous, of Shells.

Tibia, the large Bone of the Leg.

Tincture, an Extract of any Thing made with Spirits.

Troches, a Kind of Tablets or Lozenges, to dissolve in the Mouth.

Tonsils, two round Glands on the Sides of the Tongue.

Topical

Topical, such Medicines as are applied to a particular Part.

Tumor, a Swelling.

V.

Velocity, Swiftneſs.

Venery, the Uſe of Women.

Veneſection, letting Blood.

Veficatorics, Blistering Plaifters.

Vestige, Trace or Footſtep.

Viſcid, Glewy, like Bird-lime.

Vision, the Faculty of Seeing.

Volatiles, Spirits that fly off by Evaporation.

Unguent, Ointment.

Uterus, the Womb.

Vulnerary, good for Wounds.

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E R R A T A.

Page 52. l. 3. *for epressed read expressed.*

P. 161. l. 18. *for Corrboratives read Carroboratives.*

P. 236. l. 18 and 19. *for recomDend read recommend.*

Particular Directions for inoculating the SMALL-Pox, and also for the Management of it, in the natural Way.

According the New Method of Practice.

I. *Of the inoculated SMALL-POX.*

WE have said so little of Inoculation in the preceding Sheets, and the new Method of treating it and the extraordinary Management of it in the natural Way, (which so much engage the public Attention;) that we have readily complied with the Request of those, who have desired a particular Account of both, for the Benefit of Mankind. The public Spirit of Dr. *Dimsdale*, and of the Author of the *General Method*, have enabled us to give full Satisfaction in these Articles.

But however safe the Practice appears to be, the former of these is by no Means for inoculating Children under two Years old; the several Disorders to which they are then exposed, being sufficiently difficult of themselves. Besides, they are not only too young to submit to the necessary Measures, but being full of Humours, are subject to a larger Share of Pustules, than those who are older. All above this Age may undergo the Operation more freely. Those of Seventy pass through it with the utmost Ease. Few Constitutions need to be excluded the Benefit of it. Chronical Disorders, Scrophulous, Scorbutic and Arthritic Habits, unwieldy Corpulency, even Intemperance and Irregularity are not sufficient Objections. All such having passed through the Disease with as much Ease and Safety, as the temperate, healthy and regular.

But those, who are afflicted with acute or critical Diseases, or their Effects, or who have evident Marks of corrosive acrid Humours, or a manifest Weakness of the whole Frame; all these should be treated properly before the Introduction of the Disease. Such also, as are disposed to frequent Returns of intermitting Fevers, seem improper Subjects. Yet the Bark has been given liberally and successfully to Patients, who have had severe Ague-Fits, between the *Inoculation* and *Eruption*, and even during *Maturation*, without Injury to the main Design.

Inoculation may be safely performed at all Seasons; only taking Care to keep the Patient from being too warm and close in Winter, and to screen him from the Heat in Summer. For he will find fresh cool Air and Evacuations to be inestimable Benefits. But one would not chuse a Season for it, which is marked with any peculiar Epidemics.

Of the PREPARATION.

The Ends of *Preparation* are, 1. To reduce those in high Health to a lower and more secure State. 2. To raise those who are too low: And to discharge, as far as possible, all Crudities and their Effects. Some begin nine or ten Days before the Operation; many but a Week; others inoculate first, and then begin. By those in high Health the following Regimen must be strictly complied with, from the first Day of *Preparation*, viz. they must abstain from all Fish, Flesh, Broths, Butter (except in Pye-Crust), Cheese, Eggs (except in Puddings), Pepper, all Spices, and all Things else of a manifest heating Quality; from all spirituous Liquors, from Wine, Perry, Cyder, and Malt Liquors, except fine Small-Beer which may be allowed sparingly. For Breakfast, they may have weak Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Water-Gruel, skimmed Milk, thin Milk-Pottage, with dry Toast, dry Bread, ordinary Cake, Honey and Bread, or dry Bread and Water only, which last is preferable. For Dinner, Plain or Plumb-Puddings, or light Dumplins, with a Sauce of boiled Flour and Water and a little Vinegar sweetened with Sugar or Honey; Rice-Pudding, Apple-Pudding or Pye, Milk, Rice-Milk, Sago, Gruel, Greens, Roots and Vegetables prepared or raw, except on physical Days, when Broths are allowed, and they abstain from unprepared Vegetables. Care must be taken that they do not overload their Stomachs even with this Kind of Food. Their Drink must be Water with a Toast in it, Milk and Water, Lemon and Water, or Imperial Water.

During the *Preparation* must be taken, at nearly equal Distances of Time, three Doses of the following Powder, made into Pills, or mixed with a little Syrup or Jelly, at Bed-time; and an Ounce of Glauber's Salts (or more, if this be not sufficient to procure six or eight Stools) dissolved

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ed in thin Water-Gruel, each succeeding Morning : viz. Calomel and Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, of each eight Grains; of Emetic Tartar one eighth Part of a Grain: Mix: And let the Mixture be carefully performed. Instead of the Emetic Tartar, Dr. *Dimisdale* sometimes substitutes two Grains of precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

The *Kent* and *Suffex* Operators prescribe Over-Night ten Grains of Calomel and two Grains of factitious Cinnabar, or Æthiop's Mineral, well mixt together and made into two or three Pills with a few Crumbs of Bread moistened: For in this Form they are not so liable to touch the Teeth and Gums, which should be avoided; and the next Morning the Glauber's Salts. After the Salts, drink freely of thin Water-Gruel, Cheese Whey, or weak Green Tea, till six or eight Stools are procured. Rest one or two Days after, and then in the Evening take another Dose of the Powder, and the next Morning Glauber's Salts as before; and so on till three Doses of each have been taken. If the Powder should be vomited up again immediately, then the Salts are to be taken as soon as the Sickness is over. If the Powders chance to salivate (which very rarely happens, and will be known by the Soreness of the Gums, the Looseness of the Teeth and spitting) Half an Ounce of Flower of Brimstone in a little warm Milk, repeatedly taken, is an effectual Remedy.

Those of the second Class require a milder Course of Medicine, rather of the Alterative, than Purgative, Kind, and, in some Cases, an Indulgence in light animal Food, and a Glass or two of Wine, especially in advanced Age.

For Infants, a Drachm of Manna, dissolved in warm Milk and Water, is ordered for eight or ten Days together. But if the Child's wet Nurse is prepared, that is sufficient. Children, from One to Five or Six Years old, take from one Grain to two Grains and a Half of the Powders prescribed by the *Kent* and *Suffex* Operators; from Six to Ten, four Grains; and from Ten to Sixteen, six Grains; according to their Constitutions: Patients above Sixty; six or eight Grains. But the particular State of Health, of every Person that offers, should be previously enquired into, and the Doses proportioned accordingly.

OF the OPERATION.

The Day after the last Dose of Salts, the Person being free from a Fever, let the Operation be performed. The Patient is to be in the same House, and, if he has no Objection, in the same Room (for no ill Consequence has ever been observed from it) with one who has the Disorder near its Height, from whom the Matter is to be taken. If this Person had it by *Inoculation*, the Matter is to be taken upon the Point of a Lancet from the Place of Insertion; if in the Natural Way, from any ripe Pustule, so that both Sides of the Point may be moistened. With this Lancet make two Incisions, a little distant from each other, between the Elbow and Shoulder, deep enough to pass through the Scarf-Skin and touch the Skin itself, about one-eighth of an Inch long. Then stretch open the Incision between the Finger and Thumb, and moisten it with the infected Matter, by gently wiping the flat Side of the Lancet upon it. Apply neither Plaister, Bandage, nor Covering. Neither is there the least Difference, either in Point of Certainty of Infection, the Progress, or the Event, whether the Matter be taken from the Natural or Inoculated Small-pox; nor, if from the last, whether it be taken before or at the Crisis. If no Patient is at Hand to take the Matter from, a Thread may be used as in the common Manner. Some dip the Point of a Lancet in variegated Matter, then hold it in the Air till 'tis dry; after which it is closed and kept in the Case for Use. With this prepared Lancet they raise the Scarf-Skin obliquely, and keep the Lancet a little Time in Motion between the two Skins, that Part of the Matter may be mixed with the animal Juices. The Lancet is then withdrawn and the Incision left uncovered as before. For this is always of Consequence, as it enables us to form a Judgment of the Progress and to prevent Inconveniencies.

OF the PROGRESS.

The Effect of the *Operation* is sometimes known in a few Hours, by sharp Pains darting up to the Shoulder, a Shivering, a red Tumor on the Arm, or a small Rising where the Matter was applied. In others there is little Alteration for a Day or two. If the Incision is viewed with a Lens
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on the second Day, there generally appears an Orange-coloured Stain about it. If the Stain be large, the Eruption will be small; if small, a large Eruption is expected, and the Powders and Salts are freely administered. But on this Day Dr. *Dimsdale* usually gives the following Medicine at Bed-time, mixed with a little Jelly, or rather made into a Pill: Take Calomel and Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, of each three Grains, Emetic Tartar one-tenth of a Grain. A Quantity of this Medicine should be carefully prepared at once, to make the Division more exact. On the fourth or fifth Day a Hardness is perceivable by the Touch, the Part itches, is slightly inflamed, and a clear Fluid appears under a Sort of Bladder, like a superficial Burn. About the sixth, a Pain and Stiffness is commonly felt in the Arm-pit, which foretells the near Approach of the eruptive Symptoms, and is a favourable Sign. On the seventh or eighth Day, oftener on the last, those Symptoms arrive; such as Pains in the Head and Back, succeeded by Shiverings and Heats, by Turns, which continue more or less, till the Eruption is completed. A disagreeable Taste in the Mouth is also common, the Breath is fetid, and the Smell badly altered. The Inflammation in the Arm spreads fast; the Incisions appear, through a Glass, surrounded with a vast Number of small confluent Pustules, which increase in Size and Extent. The feverish Symptoms are for the most Part so mild as rarely to require Assistance, except a Repetition of the same Medicine, that was directed on the second Night after the Inoculation. On the next Morning take Infusion of Sena two Ounces, Manna Half an Ounce, Tincture of Jalap two Drachms. These are given as soon as the eruptive Symptoms are perceivable, if they seem to indicate any uncommon Degree of Vehemence. On the tenth or eleventh Day, a Circular or Oval Efflorescence surrounds the Incision, sometimes extending near half round the Arm, but oftener of the Size of a Shilling, smooth and not painful. This shews the whole Affair to be over, and every disagreeable Symptom ceases.

If the fore-mentioned Appearances come early, they foretell a very favourable Event. But in some few Subjects the Colour of the Wound remains pale, the Edges of it scarce rise at all, nor are itching and uneasy. Nay, some-

times on the fifth and even the sixth Day, it may seem doubtful, whether the Infection has taken Place. This implies a late and untoward Disease. The Powder or Pill last-mentioned is then to be taken each Night, and, if it does not operate by Stool, or the Patient is at all costive, an Ounce of Glauber's Salts, or the laxative Draught, prescribed in the preceding page, is given in the Morning, once or twice, as the Case may require. This Course forwards the Inflammation.

Instead of confining the Patient when the Symptoms of the eruptive Fever come on, he is charged, as soon as the Purge has operated, to keep abroad in the open Air, be it ever so cold, as much as he can bear, and to drink cold Water, if thirsty; always taking Care to keep walking moderately while abroad. However hard this may seem to the Patient, or singular to the Reader, the Effects are so salutary, and so constantly confirmed by Experience, and an easy Progress through the whole Disease depends so much upon it, that no Exception is allowed, unless the Weather be excessively severe indeed, and the Constitution very delicate. This is so true, that in the few Instances where the Symptoms have run very high, the Patients dreading Motion and cold as the greatest Evils, yet when they have been persuaded to rise and go out of Doors, tho' perhaps led by two Assistants, and have been suffered to drink as much cold Water, as they chose, they have never found any ill Consequence. On the contrary, their Spirits revive, an Appetite returns, they rest well, and a gentle Sweat succeeds with a favourable Eruption, and the Fever seems wholly extinguished. In general, the Complaints in this State are few; the Patient eats and sleeps well; a few Pustules appear, sometimes equally dispersed; and sometimes the Inflammations on the Arm spread and are surrounded with a few Pustules, which ripen gradually; the Eruption proceeds kindly; and 'tis more difficult to prevent the Patients from mixing with the Public, than it was before to induce them to go abroad; Medicine is seldom wanted; cool Air is the best Cordial; and if any uncommon Languor happens, a Basson of small Broth, or a Glass of Wine, is allowed in the Day, or a little White Wine Whey at Bed-time: Which indeed are at any Time allowed to tender, aged, or weakly Persons.

Persons. With these Exceptions, they are kept scrupulously to the Régimen. But after the Eruption is completed, they are indulged, if there be Occasion, with a little well-boiled Chick, Veal, or Mutton.

Alarming Symptoms and a large Eruption are almost universally prevented by this Method, and the Generality of Patients amuse themselves abroad, within proper Limits, with the Pustules out upon them. In fact, the most Adventurous have the best Spirits, and are freer from Complaints than others who are inclined to keep within Doors. They, who have no Eruption but on the inoculated Part, soon go about their usual Affairs, with a Charge not to spread the Distemper, and to take two or three Times of the above Purge of Sena, Manna and Jalap, or of Glauber's Salts. They who have more of it are confined longer, and, if at all costive, a mild Laxative is now and then exhibited, by which Maturation is rather forwarded than retarded.

Maturation being completed, the Patients gradually change their Diet; but a Return to animal Food and fermented Liquors is strictly recommended to all with much Caution and Restraint.

The incised Part commonly heals up of itself with a Scab. But if it continues to discharge Matter, cover it with white Cerate, or some other mild Plaister, to defend it from the Linen and Air; giving gentle Purgatives and mild Alteratives as needful.

If the Distemper be likely to fall heavy at first, the Operators of *Kent* and *Sussex* depend upon the Efficacy of the REPELLENT PILL, which is thus made: Take ten Grains of Camphire pounded in a Mortar with a few Drops of Spirit of Wine, to which add twenty Grains of the best Succotrine Aloes, and ten Grains of Kermes Mineral: Pound the Ingredients well together, and make the Mass into four Pills, of ten Grains each. One of these is given on the fourth or fifth Night after Inoculation, and the next Morning Salts sufficient to carry it off. If the Patient is of a gross Habit, he takes two more the sixth Night, and sometimes the fourth Pill a Night or two after, with Salts as before. But we must remark that, in this Composition, some of the Operators omit the Aloes, and others give no Salts after them. These Pills are said to carry off the of-

feeding Matter, and so to lessen the Number of Pustules and prevent the Confluence. They are given very successfully in the Natural Way, and are a valuable Composition. But for inoculated Patients, the Powders and Salts are generally sufficient for every Purpose.

While the Pock is breeding, if per-chance a high Fever should arise, or be expected, the Patient drinks what some call PUNCH, thus made: BOIL a Pint of Oats in four Pints of Water till ready to burst; then strain off the Liquor and add an Ounce of Salt-petre; make it palatable with Sugar, or Honey, and a little Lemon Juice or Cream of Tartar. Others, instead of the Sugar and Salt-petre, put three Ounces of Syrup of Violets, and one Ounce of stibiated Nitre. Half a Pint is first taken at going to Bed, and afterwards as much as the Patient pleases. This carries off the Fever.

The Patients are ordered to tie an Handkerchief about their Heads, and carefully to avoid catching Cold when they take the Powders; but, on the intermediate Days, follow their Work during the whole Time. They are indeed cautioned not to exercise themselves till they sweat; for this is judged prejudicial, except only when the Pock is just coming out.

OF IRREGULAR SYMPTOMS.

Sometimes, tho' rarely, great Sickness, with Vomiting, comes on during the eruptive State. The Patient is then ordered to drink plentifully of warm Liquids, to promote Vomiting; or, if a full-grown Person, to take one Grain of Emetic Tartar, mixed with ten Grains of compound Powder of Crabs Claws. Care should be taken to lessen the Dose for very young and weak Subjects. This throws off bilious Matter, procures Stools or a moderate Sweat, and generally gives Relief. But if no Stool follows, and the Sickness remains, a gentle Laxative almost certainly procures a Respite, and the Eruption removes the Complaint.

Sometimes a florid *Rash* appears towards the Time of Eruption. If it comes only here and there in Patches, it is not very alarming and soon wears off. But now and then the whole Surface of the Skin is covered, and it is intimately

imately mixed with the variolous Eruption and may be easily mistaken for the greatest Malignity. But in this variolous *Rash* there is not so much Fever, nor is the Restlessness or Pain of the Head or Loins so great, nor that general Prostration of Strength, which commonly attend the Confluent Small-pox with such putrid Appearances. And there may sometimes, on a careful Examination, be discerned a few distinct Pustules larger than the rest, mixed with the *Rash*, which are the real Small-pox. These Patients keep within, and drink Nothing cold, but do not go to Bed. If any Sickness yet remains, a little White Wine Whey, or other moderate Cordial, is advised, and prevents any alarming Complaint. In two or three Days the Skin changes to a dusky Colour, and a few distinct Pustules remain and ripen properly without further Trouble. These *Rashes* frequently happen during *Preparation*, and cause the *Operation* to be postponed, but are apt to return at the Time of the Eruption.

The Symptoms preceding the Eruption usually commence on the seventh or eighth Day inclusive from the *Operation*; yet often they come much sooner, and sometimes much later. The Disease has happened so suddenly after Infection, that the Whole has ended, Purges been taken, and the Patient returned home well in a Week's Time. But then the inoculated Part shews Marks of Infection the very next Day, or the Day after, when the Incision often appears considerably inflamed and elevated. The Patient complains of Chilliness, Itchings, or small pricking Pains in the Part, and sometimes on the Shoulder, Giddiness or Drowsiness and a slight Head-Ach, sometimes with a feverish Heat, but often without. Some feel as if they had drank too much, others as if they had caught a Cold. These Complaints seldom last twenty-four Hours, have frequent Remissions, and never require Confinement. At the Time of them the Inflammation on the Arm advances apace and feels hard; but, as they wear off, the inflamed Appearances lessen; the Part dries to a small Scab; the Skin turns livid, and the Party is well. In some Instances these Symptoms attack much later, even on the seventh or eighth Day, when an Eruption might in Consequence be expected, yet none appears; but the Arm gets well

well very soon, and the Disease is at an End. Many Subjects of this Sort have been inoculated a second Time, and made to try all other Means of catching the Infection, yet without a single Instance of its producing any Disorder.

Sometimes the Discolouration round the Incision, instead of being florid, is pale and very little elevated. This does not promise kindly. Therefore the Alterative Pill is more frequently given, and, if it fails to operate by Stool, a Laxative is added: By which Means the Disease is forwarded.

Sometimes on the Abatement of the Fever and other Symptoms, after the Appearance of several Pustules, and when the eruptive Stage of the Disease seems completed, fresh Eruptions come out, and continue so to do for four, five, or even six Days successively, preceded sometimes by a slight Pain in the Head, but oftener without any. These are generally few, short-lived, and seldom ripen.

Sometimes after a slight Eruption and Abatement of Symptoms, the Disease has been prematurely judged to be over, and the Patients have returned home; yet considerable Eruptions have happened afterwards. But this has always been owing to a too free and unguarded Manner of living, or to violent Exercise.

II. *Of the Natural* SMALL-POX.

It has been remarked in general, that those who are kept warm, and nursed with most Tenderneſs, fare worst in the Small-pox. This Observation, of the Truth of which we have had large Experience, induced us in the preceding Sheets to recommend the cool Method of the excellent *Sydenham*, further enforced by the Practice of the learned *Boerhaave*, as infinitely preferable to any other. For the variolous Fever is the great Point, upon the Restraint of which the Patient's Life principally depends: And our Endeavours should be, not to forward, but to prevent, as much as may be, any Eruption. And this is the Principle, upon which the *new Management* proceeds: Inſomuch that one of the Patrons of it, a very diligent Observer, candidly confesses that in this Respect we shall be found to have improved but little upon the judicious *Sydenham's* cool Method of treating the Disease.

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The *new Practice* under *Inoculation* is so very different from all former Management, that the Minds of many were very justly alarmed, and the most fatal Consequences expected to ensue from it. Yet, on the contrary, the Success of it has been amazing and almost incredible. The Proofs of its Utility and Safety are irresistible; being attested by many Thousands, who have experienced the Benefit of it. This Consideration reasonably induced the benevolent Dr. *Dimsdale* to try what Effects the same Sort of Treatment, discreetly applied, might have upon the Natural Small-pox. And out of about 40 Patients, who have been managed in this Manner, under his own Care and Inspection, not one has died. His Way is, to get the sick Person into the open Air, to give, generally, the Mercurial and Antimonial Pill, and a Laxative some Hours after it, to procure three or four Stools. This Method has been particularly enjoined, and sometimes repeated, where the Sort has appeared bad, and little Relief has been found from the partial Eruption; the Symptoms continuing to be such as portended great Danger. The same Method has been followed during every Part of the eruptive Fever, with Intention to abate its Violence, check the Eruption, and prevent the Conflux and consequently the Danger. And the Success has hitherto exceeded Expectation.

Going into the open Air very greatly abates the Heat upon the whole Surface of the Skin, which, tho' before intensely hot, in a short Time feels not much warmer than that of a Person in Health; the Pulse becomes less hard and full; but is still quick and sometimes intermits, which, however alarming, is not a dangerous Symptom. The Pain in the Head is always relieved by it, tho' that in the Back and Loins does not abate in Proportion. The Patients are sensible of the Benefits of it, and generally think themselves stronger. On going within, the Pain in the Head grows worse, but is again relieved by returning into the open Air.

The Effects of the Medicines are usually these: Where much Sickness at Stomach has been, a Vomiting frequently happens soon after the Pill. This should be promoted by drinking plentifully of warm Diluents; and, till the
Fatigue

Fatigue occasioned by it is over, the Patient should not go abroad. By this, and the succeeding Stools, the Heat, Thirst, Sickness and Pains are abated. The Patients indeed are low and faint, but the most urgent Symptoms are alleviated and the Appetite mends. They are then allowed to drink thin Mutton or Chicken Broth, Milk Pottage, or Tea. And now Sleep comes on, which they may take upon the Bed, but must not go into it till Night.

Hence it appears that the eruptive Fever, and its Symptoms, may be greatly mitigated by this Practice, and the Eruption is retarded: And the slower and later that comes out in the Natural Way, the milder the subsequent Disorder is. But this is not all, for there is strong Reason to believe that the Number of Pustules has been actually diminished by it, and those that remained have seemed larger and of a milder Kind.

In that Stage of the Distemper, from the *Eruption* to the *Maturation*, when it has been heretofore usual to leave the whole Business to Nature, Dr. *Dimsdale* ventures to recommend the same Medicine prescribed before: Take Calomel and Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, of each three Grains, Emetic Tartar one-tenth of a Grain. This is to be repeated at proper Intervals till the Maturation advances, when it must be discontinued. A Cupfull of the following Apozem should, if necessary, be now and then taken, after the Mercurial Medicine, often enough to procure three or four Stools every Day, especially if the Patient be costive: Take Cream of Tartar two Drachms; Manna one Ounce: Dissolve them in one Quart of Barley-Water, or the Pectoral Drink.

How safe it may be to venture into the open Air during this Stage of the Disease, he does not pretend to say; but that they will certainly be refreshed and invigorated by being kept out of Bed as much as may be, without being over-fatigued, and by fresh Air let in sometimes through an open Window. And the Strength and Spirits, wasted by the preceding Fever, should now be recruited by thin mild Broths or Milk-Pottage, as much as the Stomach will take without Offence, and, if need be, with Medicines of a cordial and anodyne Quality.

One Medicine he particularly recommends in the Stage of *Maturation*, which has been found to abate Heat and allay Thirst, so as to afford a very pleasing Refreshment: Take of the weak Spirit of Vitriol one Part, of the sweet Spirit of Vitriol two Parts: Mix. The Quantity of Half an Ounce of this may be added to a Quart or three Pints of Barley-Water, or the Pectoral Drink, or any other Diluent, and to be drank at Pleasure.

It appears from Dr. *Ruston's* Essay on Inoculation, that this Management, in the inoculated Small-pox particularly, nearly agrees with the *American* Practice. And we are of his Opinion, that the wonderful Success of it is not to be imputed to any one Circumstance, but that the cool Regimen, the Manner of communicating the Infection, the fresh Air and the Medicines, are all necessary to secure so favourable an Issue to the Distemper.

F I N I S.

